هكذا من الأصل

WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, variable with some sun. Temp. 9-19 (48-66). LONDON: Saturday, showers with sunny spells. Temp. 10-17 (50-63). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 11-25 (52-77). FRANKFURT: Saturday, variable with some showers. Temp. 12-18 (54-64). NEW YORK: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 16-26 (61-79).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 26

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria 4.00 Din. | India Rs. 10 | Nigeria 70 K.
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UNIVERSITY OF ... LIBRARY

outh Africa Troops re Reportedly Sent To Guard Factories

ANNESBURG, June 20 — The authorities, using sol- for the first time, reportedly troops and armored cars to dustrial heartland of eastern province today to protect fac- after black workers shut assembly plants in South Af- major automotive center, Port eth.

soldiers were spotted around lkswagen plant in Uitenhage, Elizabeth suburb, by a re- He had managed to enter n after police sealed off the ial area from reporters as d the Cape Town area during olence in mixed-race town- here earlier this week.

e fired shotguns and tear gas at crowds of black workers in dozen actions in Port Eliza- 375 miles northeast of Cape Police said two persons were ed when the officers twice shoot their way through bar- in a black township.

Tear Gas

gas also was used once 300 mixed-race protesters in ship near Cape Town.

e than 7,000 black workers ne on strike at 14 large auto the Port Elizabeth area, de- g higher wages. The Volks- and Ford Motor Co. plants hut down and the General factory has reduced produc-

e today raised the official clashes between police and tes earlier in the week to 32 killed and 175 wounded. ape Town, hospital officials persons died and as many as e injured in three townships. icials said that the death toll in the Cape Town area could be as high as 70.

The mixed-race ghettos appeared to be calming, although police still patrolled the streets.

The latest round of violence began on the eve of the June 16 anniversary of the 1976 anti-government riots, which killed more than 600 people. Police dispersed crowds that had gathered to commemorate the dead, in defiance of a government ban on gatherings of more than 10 persons.

The unrest in Port Elizabeth was triggered by Volkswagen workers who walked out demanding an 80 percent rise in the minimum wage paid to blacks, currently $1.53 an hour.

In January, black workers at the Ford plant led by a trainee draftsman, Thozamile Botha, walked out and stayed away for nine weeks in a bid for better pay and working conditions. The strike was settled when U.S. Consul Alan Luken acted as mediator between the management and the strikers.

Mr. Botha was detained by police and placed under house arrest. He later fled South Africa and is believed to be in Lesotho.

EEC Body Accuses Pretoria

STRASBOURG, France, June 20 (Reuters) — The European Parliament accused South Africa today of failing to grant elementary human rights to its nonwhite populations, and said violence would continue until it had.

The Parliament also called on Pretoria to release Nelson Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress, who is serving a life term in prison.

The motion condemned "the persistent refusal by the South African government to extend the most elementary political and human rights to all the people of South Africa."

OAU Ministers Back Embargo

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, June 20 (AP) — African foreign ministers expressed full support today for "the national liberation struggle of the South African people in all its forms, including the armed struggle."

A resolution unanimously adopted by the ministerial meeting of the Organization of African Unity also called on the UN Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo.



United Press International

President Carter in Rome after laying a wreath on the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier yesterday.

Holds Talks in Italy

Carter Assails Russia, Says Peace Threatened

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, June 20 — President Carter today called the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan a reckless threat to world peace and warned the Western allies that failure to vigorously condemn it would be a "cynical signal to the world."

In a speech delivered as a toast at a state dinner, Mr. Carter said the occupation might encourage further Soviet aggression in the Gulf region, and he urged a firm allied stand. The banquet at the Quirinale Palace was the final official engagement of the president's two-day state visit to Rome, and followed intensive talks with Italian leaders.

Mr. Carter's remarks appeared to be a preview of the message he will deliver at the seven-nation economic summit in Venice on Sunday. For the first time at the annual gathering, the leaders will discuss political problems of the alliance.

"Let there be no mistake about this," Mr. Carter said. "The West is not motivated by relentless hostility or by a desire for indiscriminate confrontration or a return to the Cold War. But for the Western alliance simply to accept foreign occupation and domination of Afghanistan as an accomplished fact would be a cynical signal to the world that could only encourage further aggression, further tension and further danger to world peace."

While detente with the Soviet Union "remains our goal," he said, Moscow cannot be permitted to have the benefits of East-West collaboration while "recklessly" threatening world peace and "pursuing a policy of armed intervention."

Mr. Carter scoffed at reports of key disagreements among the allies, and said the policy for those who threatened peace "must be clear, consistent and comprehensible."

"There must be no room for miscalculation," he said.

President Sandro Pertini of Italy said his country was opposed to any departure "from the principle of constant striving to safeguard detente."

"In particular, Italy deplores that most serious departure currently perpetuated in Afghanistan," he said, adding that it would be "cowardice to resign ourselves to the criminal act" of the Soviet occupation.

Earlier, in a joint statement, Mr. Carter and Premier Francesco Cossiga called the Soviet intervention a threat to peace and a serious roadblock to detente. But the two broke ranks on including the Palestine Liberation Organization in Mideast peace talks.

The leaders confirmed a commitment to strengthening the common defense of the North American Treaty Organization and called for "the earliest possible fulfillment" of the alliance's long-term defense goals.

"Both sides view as indispensable a comprehensive Western political strategy designed to make clear to the Soviet Union by the application of tangible measures the necessity of a prompt and complete with-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Reported to Ease Soviet Grain Embargo

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The Carter administration has told U.S.-based multinational grain shippers that they can sell foreign-grown grain to the Soviet Union, the Minneapolis Tribune reported today, saying that this represented a change in policy.

A senior Agriculture Department official, however, said the move represents no change in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union but only the end of an informal policy designed to avoid the leakage of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union.

The paper based its story on information from officials of Cargill Inc., a worldwide grain-handling company based in Minnetonka, Minn., and from an Agriculture Department official who asked not to be named. Cargill had voluntarily stopped selling foreign-grown grain to the Soviet Union shortly after President Carter announced the embargo of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union in January.

In Washington, Agriculture Undersecretary Dale Hathaway said today that "to prevent leakage of 1979 crop grain to the Soviet Union, major grain exporters operating in the U.S. complied with an informal request" by the department last January "not to sell third-country grain" to the Russians.

"The agreement had its desired effect and the grain [from 1979 production] has been sold elsewhere," Mr. Hathaway said. "Inasmuch as other major exporting countries have developed specific policies to limit sales of 1980 crop grain to the U.S.S.R., the companies were informed that trade consistent with those countries' policies would be consistent with our general policy of restraining sales to the U.S.S.R." He added, "This represents no change in U.S. policy toward the U.S.S.R."

Carter Order

Mr. Carter ordered the embargo Jan. 4 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He withheld 17 million metric tons of U.S. grain that the Russians had on order, but allowed 8 million tons, which had been promised in a five-year contract, to be delivered.

At that time, the administration asked U.S. multinational grain traders to give up doing business with the Soviet Union.

The U.S. grain withheld from the Soviet Union remains mostly in government-sponsored grain programs. Farmers complain that the stockpile continues to depress the prices they can get for grain.

According to the Minneapolis paper, Stuart Baird, a Cargill spokesman, said company officials were told by the administration this week that Cargill could resume trading foreign-grown grain with the Soviet Union. Cargill, which held 22 percent of the grain covered by Soviet contracts at the time the embargo was announced, was hard hit by the embargo.

The sale to the Russians through a middleman of grain grown in a nation supporting the U.S. embargo could effectively sidestep the embargo, getting grain to Russia from a nation that refused to provide it directly.

Agriculture Department spokeswoman Marci Memelo said today there was an understanding that U.S. grain companies would not sell such grain to the Russians.

Senators Seek Embargo Repeal

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — Bipartisan Midwestern senators pushed today for the repeal of President Carter's grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., a principal author of the legislation, said the embargo "is falling apart. We've put our farmers and exporters in a straitjacket, while all the other exporting nations apparently are free to sell."

Sen. Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn., said it is time "to stop this charade which in the midst of a recession is seriously hurting not only the farmer but all of rural America while it does little or no harm to the Russians."

Strong Opposition Expected

U.S. to Sell Jordan 100 Tanks

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) — The United States has agreed to sell Jordan 100 M-60 tanks with advanced armaments, Carter administration officials said yesterday.

The officials said that President Carter agreed to the Jordanian request despite the reluctance of the country's ruler, King Hussein, to give the United States a commitment on entering the Egyptian-Israeli peace process during his visit this week.

Officials expect that Mr. Carter's decision will be strongly opposed in Israel and by that country's supporters on Capitol Hill, where there is already concern over reports that the administration is preparing to provide Saudi Arabia with advanced equipment for its U.S.-built force of F-15 fighter planes.

The tank deal with Jordan, which has been under discussion for years, was evidently motivated by a growing fear in Washington that the king, at the suggestion of Iraq, was preparing to sign a large arms agreement with Moscow.

Soviet Military Equipment

Jordan has purchased some military equipment from the Soviet Union, including air defense guns, but a large portion of the nation's armed forces is equipped with U.S. arms. Jordan's Army has about 300 M-47 tanks and its Air Force has about 50 modern F-5 fighters.

In 1975, a U.S. offer to provide Hawk air defense batteries to Jordan set off a major debate in Congress, and the Ford administration was forced to scale back the size of the deal and to secure a promise from King Hussein that the weapons would not be deployed offensively.

More recently, King Hussein has sought the Carter administration's permission to replace most of his aging tank force with the M-60, the most modern tank in the U.S. inventory. However, the king's refusal to endorse the September, 1978, Camp David agreements and his continuing reluctance to join Egyptian-Israeli talks on the question of Palestinian autonomy have led the administration to hold off on the Jordanian request.

In the meantime, Jordan has turned to Western European countries for arms, agreeing last year to buy 36 Mirage F-1 jets from France and more than 200 Chieftain tanks from Britain. But officials reported

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Schmidt Expresses Surprise at Carter Over Letter Questioning Missile Stance

By Bradley Graham

BONN, June 20 (WP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today termed "astonishing" President Carter's letter to him last week which publicly called into question the West German leader's position on the stationing of new nuclear missiles in Europe.

In an hourlong interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Schmidt stressed his role as initiator and architect of the decision last December by NATO to produce and deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to offset a buildup in Soviet weapons.

Two months ago, Mr. Schmidt publicly floated a controversial proposal that East and West agree not to deploy their missiles for three years. The German chancellor said today he found it difficult to understand why his suggestion "should have created such a fuss in Western circles."

Mr. Schmidt declined to disclose what he said in his reply message to Mr. Carter this week, but the two leaders will be conferring in Venice tomorrow night on the eve of the summit meeting of the heads of the West's major powers.

On other points in a wide-ranging talk, Mr. Schmidt:

- Excused current strains in the Western alliance as "not a new phenomenon."
- Said that he does not believe the West should try to punish the Russians because that is not something countries should try to do to one another. But he again called the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan unacceptable and said the Western alliance is agreed that the Russians must withdraw.
- Spoke of the importance for West Germany in maintaining normal relations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Schmidt is planning to visit Moscow June 30 for two days of talks on Afghanistan, disarmament and detente with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.
- Characterized the United States as having a "great vitality" but observed "there's too much soul-searching in America right now."

Low Point

While commentators on both sides of the Atlantic have been saying that U.S.-European relations have reached a low point in recent weeks, Mr. Schmidt said he is not worried about the state of the alliance. He blamed all the "nervous comments" about the alliance on press reports and on highly charged political atmospheres resulting from national election campaigns in the United States, West Germany and Italy.

What bothers him, he said, is not the state of the alliance but the expansion of Soviet political and military power over the past 20 or 30 years, particularly Soviet superiority in nuclear forces in Europe. "The imbalance [in East-West nuclear weapons in Europe] has great importance, more political importance than military," he said. "There is a political potential behind or implied in such an imbalance."

To catch up, NATO ministers voted last December to produce and deploy U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles at U.S. bases in several West European countries. Preparation was to begin immediately, with the weapons going into service around 1983.

At the same time, the NATO ministers offered to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union to limit the number of such weapons. But the Russians, who have already begun to deploy new SS-20 mobile, multiple-warhead nuclear missiles targeted on Western Europe, have rejected any negotiations unless NATO renounces its decision to go ahead with its new missiles.

Mr. Schmidt, in a bid to break the impasse, proposed in April that both sides agree not to deploy their weapons for three years, but instead begin negotiations on mutual limitations.

The surprise proposal at first caused considerable confusion in Western circles. It was interpreted by some as a softening of West German support of the NATO decision. Mr. Schmidt denounced this notion.

NATO officials worried, meantime, that by agreeing not to deploy temporarily, they might be barred from going ahead with extensive preparations nexded for the new missiles. Mr. Schmidt said today his offer never implied this.

nside

Weekend
Pyrenees-Orientales: France's sunniest Province Page 7W
How to rent a super summer villa Page 9W

ndings Reset Life's Time Clock

y Robert Reinhold

HINGTON, June 20 (NYT) l remains of the oldest cells nd on Earth have been un- in ancient rocks in the re- d arid reaches of northwest- tralia.

appear to push back the which such relatively ad- forms of microbial life are o have appeared to 3.5 bil- rs ago — 1.2 billion years an believed before.

iscovery of such microbes, g to the scientists who may compel some funda- rethinking about when life n this planet. This is be- now seems that fairly com- d self-contained bacteria- atures flourished at a time revious evidence suggested re were only primitive glo- organic matter without cell

ossils are three-quarters as the Earth itself, which is 5 billion years old.

says that the origin of life quite a lot earlier than we ected — and that evolution ceeded to an advanced level st billion years of the histo- he planet," said William a paleobiologist at the Uni- f California, Los Angeles, ds the international team of s that made the discovery.

nouncement Delayed

chopf team has possessed ls for some time, but with- nouncement until their age thenticity could be con- eyond doubt. Prof. Schopf t the radioactive dating as chemical and microscopic tion had now established any doubt that the fila- tiny distinct cells were the ll remains ever unearthed.

is the most convincing evi- et that has been obtained n the early Archoezoic era," colm Walter, an Australian of the team, referring to first geological era, which om the time the Earth was until about 1.5 billion years

re actually looking at cells rect morphological remains ngs themselves," he said . rfectly obvious what they are when you look at them. They look like modern bacteria. They are not perfectly preserved, but we can see the cell walls."

Fossils of Cells Are Dated Back 3.5 Billion Years

The discovery is the latest and most dramatic of a series of scientific advances in the last 15 years that have steadily pushed back man's knowledge about the date of the origin of life.

The work was done by the Precambrian Paleobiology Research Group, an international team of scientists headed by Prof. Schopf at UCLA. The announcement was made yesterday by the National Science Foundation, which supported the work along with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and by the Universities of California, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.

Other key participants in the work were Roger Buick and John Dunlop, doctoral students at the University of Western Australia who are experts on the desolate inhospitable area of Australia, where the fossils were found, and Stanley Awramik of the Santa Barbara campus, who brought back the first fossil sample in 1977.

Previous studies had established the oldest cellular life as "only" 2.3 billion years or younger. The first clue that the Australian outback may contain far older fossils came with the discovery there, by the Schopf team, of cabbage-shaped rock formations known as "stromatolites," thought to be formed by primitive bacteria. These were dated at 3.5 billion years, but contained no remnants of the organisms that might have built them — leaving open the possibility they were formed by purely inorganic means.

Cells Varied, Complex

This led the team to search further in the same set of rocks, which were once at the bottom of a warm shallow saline lake and which, for complex geological and climatic reasons, are well preserved.

The team was startled not only to find the well-preserved cells but also to discover they were varied and complex. About five different types were found — almost identical in structure at least to several modern-day bacteria. Moreover, chemical analysis by John Hayes of Indiana University, a team member, raises the possibility that some of them were able to "fix" carbon dioxide — meaning they may have been able to perform photosynthesis. This was a plant function not thought to have evolved until millions of years later.

Prof. Schopf said that he doubted that anyone would question the validity of the findings — a view echoed by other scientists. "Everything hangs together," he said.

The announcement was the culmination of painstaking work by geologists, paleobiologists, chemists and other scientists, all of whose work supported the date and nature of the fossils.

Special Tests

The shape and appearance of the microbes showed up under high-powered optical microscopes. The rocks were first sliced into thin slivers with a diamond-head saw, then cemented to glass slides and ground down as thin as paper so that light passed through them. The tiny cells were seen through the microscope in these transparent layers.

Further evidence came from chemical testing. Analysis of the rocks showed that they contained as much organic material as would be expected if fossils were present. Special tests, moreover, had to be performed to be sure the fossils were not from modern-day contaminants. The dating was done by standard radioactive-decay methods used by geologists.

From the structure and location of the fossils, the scientists believe that, as living cells, they once formed mat-like sheets that carpeted the floor of lagoons and saline lakes. They were arranged in interwoven filaments.

While the structure of the cells is now clear, little is known about their chemistry, their metabolism and relation to their ancient environment. These questions will be the focus of future study of their apparently crucial role in the emergence of complex life on this planet.

Truck Blockade Lifted at Border Of Spain, France

PERPIGNAN, France, June 20 (AP) — French and Spanish truckers called off their blockade of the French-Spanish border near here and began removing their vehicles this afternoon following assurances that their cargoes would not be harmed, officials said.

The first Spanish produce trucks began crossing the border into France at mid-afternoon, the Spanish Civil Guard said. However, some truckers said that they still were worried despite promises of safety from the Spanish government.

The truckers' decision ended a week of demonstrations and border blockades — which stopped tourist traffic to Spain's Mediterranean resorts — after French farmers protesting the importation of cheaper Spanish produce set fire to 10 Spanish produce trucks on Monday. Damage was estimated at $2.5 million.

The apparent settlement followed a pledge by the Spanish government to underwrite the losses of the Spanish produce haulers. According to reports from Madrid, Premier Adolfo Suarez' government was expected to seek indemnification from the French government for the losses.

In a related development, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre will make a working visit to Madrid on July 3, in response to a Spanish invitation, French officials said. On the agenda will be the produce dispute and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's stated hesitation to allow Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community at this time.

Russia Not Getting Far in Courtship of Iran

By Stuart Auerbach

ASTARA, Iran (WP) — The one-lane metal bridge here between Iran and the Soviet Union is quiet these days, despite Moscow's offer of land routes across Soviet territory to beat Western economic sanctions and a possible U.S. sea blockade.

Iran has not jumped at the offer. Hassan Zahmatkesh, mayor of this small border city, said that trade with the Soviet Union has dropped since the Islamic revolution 16 months ago, and that the number of trucks coming across the bridge from the Soviet Union has not increased.

Only a handful of big trucks carrying cargo from the Soviet Union were seen this week during a trip on the pitted two-lane road that runs along the Caspian Sea from here to the center of Iran.

The Russians are trying to cash in on anti-American sentiment in Iran by offering strong support to beat the sanctions. East-bloc countries have also emerged as major trading partners with Iran, buying increasing amounts of Iranian oil in exchange for the industrial goods, foodstuffs and technical expertise that Iran needs.

Viewed by Many As 'Lesser Satan'

In Tehran, Bulgarian cigarettes are appearing on the streets as the more popular American Winstons have dwindled, and newsletter producers are complaining that they can only get Romanian or Czechoslovak mimeograph stencils.

It is still unclear, however, whether the Russians are succeeding in getting closer to Iran's Islamic republic, where the official line was set down by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's "neither Western nor Eastern."

Moscow, however, has gained a major victory over the United States in that Iran no longer acts as the U.S. policeman in the Gulf. The U.S. electronic monitoring stations that used to keep watch on Soviet missile activities are idle.

The Soviet Union, which is likely to become an oil importer by the end of the 1980s, has also gained confidence that Iran will be a possible source of oil for itself and the East-bloc nations.

But while an Iranian trade delegation is in Moscow trying to forge new links in that area, Iran's Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh will meet in Geneva with other Islamic ministers who are seeking to get the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Iran also has refused to sell the Russians natural gas for the past three months, although it has no other customers, because Moscow will not pay the world price.

"As an assertion of our independence, we are burning our gas," Mr. Ghotbzadeh said.

So while the United States remains "the

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 2)



United Press International

New Hebrides rebels showing their provisional government flag at headquarters in Espiritu Santo.

French Troops Flown to South Pacific

PARIS, June 20 (UPI) — France has flown a company of paratroopers to the South Pacific to stand by as a possible intervention force in the New Hebrides islands secession, officials disclosed today.

The move came as French state secretary for overseas territories, Paul Dijoud, and the British deputy foreign secretary, Peter Blaker, met to discuss the situation in Paris for the second time in two days.

French officials said that a reinforced paratroop company — about 200 men — had left its base in northwest France for the French territory of New Caledonia. The official reason for the deployment was to take part in a joint exercise with a marine infantry battalion based permanently in New Caledonia. But sources said it would be within a two-hour flight of the New Hebrides and indicated the crisis was the real reason for dispatching the troops.

No details of the talks yesterday between Mr. Dijoud and Mr. Blaker were released, but the French government said before they started that Britain had given assurances it would take no unilateral military action. Last week, France opposed the deployment of the British troops to Vila as unneeded.

Reports reaching Paris described the start of talks yesterday between representatives of the secessionist regime on the island of Espiritu Santo and the New Hebrides government as very difficult. The reports said that the secessionists, led by Jimmy Stevens, were demanding immediate removal of 200 British Marine commandos flown to the New Hebrides capital of Vila.

Stevens' group and one on another island seceded May 28 and declared their own governments. Now administered jointly by Britain and France, the South Pacific island group is to become independent July 30.

New Strike in Kabul Called by Insurgents

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 20 (UPI) — Afghan insurgents have called for a general strike by shopkeepers, students and other Kabul residents in a new protest of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, rebel spokesmen in Pakistan said yesterday.

The spokesmen said clandestine night letters were distributed in the Afghan capital warning shopkeepers of dire consequences if they failed to respond to the appeal for a one-day strike tomorrow.

The guerrillas also appealed for support of students, many of whom already are skipping classes to protest the Soviet occupation.

The general strike comes amid signs that the pro-Soviet Afghan government of Babrak Karmal is concerned over reports reaching the Afghan people about political intrigue in Kabul.

Cabinet Appeals

Radio Kabul said several members of the Afghan Cabinet were touring Afghanistan to appeal to the people not to listen to rumors.

The tours follow reports that Mr. Karmal attempted suicide in his official residence last Friday, but was disarmed by his Soviet advisers. The reports said the 53-year-old president could not leave his palace without Soviet permission.

Kabul has been shaken repeatedly by anti-Soviet strikes and riots, but this would be the first since thousands of Afghan tribesmen began massing in the mountains west and north of Kabul in an attempt to attack the capital.

The guerrillas have not been able to break through a ring of Soviet tanks and helicopter gunships, but some have managed to slip into the city, raising the number of assassinations, poisonings and other incidents aimed at loosening the Soviet grip.

In other developments, the Hezbi Islami group said yesterday in Peshawar, Pakistan, that its forces killed 17 Russians in an attack on a military convoy on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

The highway is the only land link between the capital and Jalalabad, a provincial capital and key Soviet military base located 60 miles from the Pakistan border.

In another battlefield report, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said its guerrillas had laid siege to the capital of Samangan province, bordering the Soviet Union.

The rebel reports could not be independently confirmed.

Afghan Committee Begins Talks

MONT PELERIN, Switzerland, June 20 (UPI) — The three-member Afghan committee of the Islamic Conference began talks today on bringing increased pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

The committee, set up in May, comprises Habib Chatti of Tunisia, president of the Islamic Conference, and foreign ministers Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran and Agha Shahi of Pakistan.

The Karmal regime was invited to send a delegation but refused. The Russians were not invited.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said the Islamic Conference does not recognize the Karmal government and intends to recognize the liberation movements as the "only true representatives of the Afghan people."

Afghan rebel leaders attending the meeting claimed at a news conference today that 500,000 people had been killed since the Soviet intervention and that 2 million others had fled the country.

Basketball Team Defects

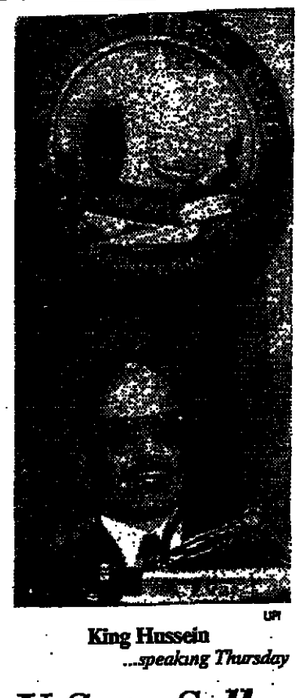
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 20 (AP) — Seven members of Afghanistan's national basketball team scheduled to play in next month's Moscow Olympics have defected to Pakistan to protest the Soviet "reign of terror" in their homeland, the captain of the team said today.

It was the second defection in recent weeks by members of an Afghan sports team protesting the presence of Soviet troops.

The defectors crossed from Afghanistan into Pakistan's Paktia province, continued on to the town of Parachinar and then moved to Peshawar, team captain Karim Dad Khan told newsmen in Peshawar.

"Like other Afghan people, we reject the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and disapprove the Babrak Karmal regime's decision to attend the Moscow Olympics," he said. "The people of Afghanistan hate the Soviets and are heroically resisting the Soviet troops."

Several weeks ago, members of the Afghan national soccer team selected to attend the Summer Games defected in West Germany to protest the Soviet intervention.



UPI

King Hussein
...speaking Thursday

U.S. to Sell 100 Tanks To Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

that Jordan had recently obtained funds for military purchases from Iraq and that the Baghdad government had suggested that King Hussein explore the possibility of sales from the Soviet Union.

Scopes and Lasers

Although one report yesterday said the administration had agreed to provide Jordan with 200 tanks, a senior Pentagon aide said that Mr. Carter was committed, at present, to provide only 100. The aide said that the tanks would be equipped with night-vision scopes and laser range finders, but that the equipment was not the most advanced in the Army's inventory and would not pose a threat to U.S. or allied forces.

Pentagon aides said that under the $150 million deal, Jordan would not start receiving the tanks for two or three years. They said that Jordan already has 14 M-60s, but they lack some of the modern surveillance and fire-control gear that would be installed on the new vehicles.

Another factor in the decision to sell the tanks, officials said, was the importance that Mr. Carter attaches to improving strained relations between the two countries. They said the White House still hoped that Jordan could be drawn into the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

In justifying the president's action, officials also noted that the king has promised Mr. Carter that he would not permit Palestinian guerrillas to use Jordanian territory to launch attacks against Israel.

In a speech at the National Press Club, the king pressed the administration to take what he called a balanced approach on the Palestinian issue. He said that a U.S. failure to move quickly on Palestinian political rights reflected "a peculiar and indefensible interpretation of commitment to Israel's security that seems to equate security with conquests."

Israel Protests Tank Sale

JERUSALEM, June 20 (Reuters) — Israel today expressed its concern at U.S. plans to supply Jordan with M-60 tanks, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Plans to sell the tanks came up in discussions here between Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and ambassador Samuel Lewis of the United States, the spokesman said.

"Israel has asked that countries which have openly come out against the peace process should not receive more weaponry," the spokesman told reporters.

Senators Oppose F-15 Plan

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — Six senators who voted for the original sale of advanced warplanes to Saudi Arabia are asking President Carter to reject requests to modify the planes for offensive use.

Among the signers of a letter sent yesterday was Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., president pro tem of the Senate and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

35 to 40 Said to Die in Iran Regional Clas

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, June 20 — Fighting between police and armed civilian g left 35 to 40 civilians dead and two policemen wounded in the region of northwestern Iran last night, Tehran Radio reported today.

Meanwhile, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, continuing his clashes with members of other political factions, told reporters fro newspaper, Islamic Revolution, yesterday: "By objective investig and reports, you can destroy the opportunist positions of those who seeding unrealistic ideas to defeat the march of the revolution."

He was referring to a report by the newspaper Wednesday that Ayat, a leader of the hard-line Islamic Republican Party, had sai Bani-Sadr was a "tool of America" who would be defeated soon.

Tehran Radio's broadcast of a Pars news agency telephone int with Hamshid Haqqu, West Azerbaijan's governor-general, quoted h saying that local police forces inflicted heavy casualties on what he illegal armed groups in Qotur, then crossed the Khan Valley and re three hamlets of "outlaws."

Thailand Blocks New Waves of Cambodia

BANGKOK, June 20 (UPI) — Thousands of Cambodians, fleeing surge of guerrilla warfare in their homeland, tried to enter Thailand but were barred by Thai military forces.

Reports from Phnom Penh, meantime, said the Soviet Union has cally curtailed its food aid to the famine-ravaged nation. Althou Russians blamed the U.S. grain embargo, some relief officials sai believe the curtailing had more to do with tensions between the two tries.

With UN supervision, Thailand this week repatriated 2,170 Cam refugees from crowded border camps who were willing to return hom

China Endorses Europe's Mideast Declarat

BONN, June 20 (AP) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, on two-day visit here today and leaving for Paris, endorsed the substa the recent Western European declaration on Middle East peace effor

In the declaration the nine European Economic Community me reiterated the Palestinians' right for self-determination, Israel's r exist and called for the Palestinian Liberation Organization to play in peace negotiations.

The Chinese foreign minister had a final talk with his West G counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and they also agreed that a pe solution to the independence of Namibia must soon be found. The German colony of South-West Africa is under South African admi tion.

India Reacts Cautiously to Carter's Decisi

NEW DELHI, June 20 (AP) — The Indian government today reac President Carter's approval of delayed shipments of U.S. uranium f restating its "commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy," thou official acknowledged that New Delhi reserves the right to condu explosions if required in its program to develop atomic energy for pe uses.

External Affairs Ministry spokesman J.N. Dixit said that India opposing the acquisition of nuclear weapons, also reserves the ri reconsider any policy in terms of national security.

Mr. Carter yesterday overruled the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Co sion's decision that the shipments are barred by the 1968 U.S. N Nonproliferation Act.

Soviet Priest, on TV, Repudiates His Activ

MOSCOW, June 20 (AP) — The Rev. Dmitri Dudko, an activist R Orthodox priest who was arrested in January, read a statement on television today repudiating his "slanderous books and articles" and ing obedience to the Soviet government.

"I have realized that I was arrested not for my faith in God, bu crime," Father Dudko said in the half-hour statement. "I repudiate have done and assess my so-called struggle against godlessness as a gle against Soviet authority."

The 58-year-old priest had not been since his arrest Jan. 15. Un he had been one of the Soviet Union's best-known church activists, afoul of authorities for organizing a series of open seminars at his d He also wrote several books and articles that were published abro distributed widely in the Soviet Union.

South Korea Fires 300 Intelligence Offici

SEOUL, June 20 (UPI) — About 300 ranking officials of the Central Intelligence Agency have been fired in a move to reva organization, the government announced today.

The change was carried out recently while the new military lea South Korea, army Lt. Gen. Chon Too Hwan, was briefly in control agency, a government announcement said. It added that the KCIA now devote itself to national security, concentrating on anti-Commu and keeping out of politics, and it said, "With the action, it is hope the KCIA will develop as an organization loved by the people."

Key OPEC Nations to Ask Talks With West

LONDON, June 20 (IHT) — Key OPEC governments plan to propose a dialogue with Western industrial countries, probably late this fall, on energy costs and international economic reforms, a Saudi Arabian oil official, Abdel-Hady Taher, said today.

While declining to give details, he implied that the oil producers' initiative would come after the U.S. presidential election and the OPEC summit meeting in November.

At an energy conference here, sponsored by The Oil Daily and The International Herald Tribune, several speakers, Arabs and Westerners, urged unprecedented cooperation between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the industrial countries in trying to finance the search for more oil as well as the development of new energy sources. They said that a huge global investment is needed, probably more than a trillion dollars over 20 years.

Coal development will need at least $200 billion and nuclear power more than $400 billion, according to Nureddin Farrag, head of Arab Petroleum Investments Corp. The cost of synthetic fuels are escalating rapidly, too, he said.

Surplus Revenues

OPEC members want to invest surplus oil revenues in these and other energy programs to prolong the life of their own oil reserves, he said, but they want equal partnership with Western investors and free access to technical know-how. If such joint investments succeeded, the West could be more confident about access to crude-oil supplies, Mr. Farrag said.

In a similar proposal, Frank Zarb, former U.S. federal energy administrator, today urged OPEC and industrial countries to launch a worldwide program to finance new forms of energy.

For example, "the United States, West Germany and Saudi Arabia might ... jointly develop and produce a space-based solar-energy system with proportional contributions of technology, funding and management," he said. Mr. Zarb was the architect of U.S. attempts under former President Ford to become self-sufficient in energy.

First Step

Mr. Zarb also urged as a first step the creation of joint investment trusts between Western and Arab institutions. This kind of investment, he said, could reassure the oil-rich countries that they have been accepted as full partners in the world financial community. Earlier, Paki Rifai, director of the Paris-based Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, said that Arab investors still meet resistance in Western countries.

The creation of an international energy bank — combining funds from the World Bank, OPEC members, industrial countries and private investors — was proposed by Maurice Strong, former president of Petro-Canada, Canada's state-owned oil company. The facility, he said, could finance energy improvements in newly industrializing countries, whose development is threatened by high oil costs.

Arab speakers emphasized that help for developing countries is an indispensable part of any accord between OPEC and the West.

Ulf Lantzke, head of the International Energy Agency, agreed with the need for oil producers and oil consumers to meet as soon as possible. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who formed the IEA in 1974 to help consumer nations cope with the oil crisis, said here yesterday that a producer-consumer dialogue has become essential.

But Mr. Lantzke said that OPEC members should pay more attention to the world's economic health in their oil-pricing decisions. Mr. Kissinger said that Western nations must take decisions now that ultimately will reduce their dependence on imported oil. This step, he said, would improve the West's bargaining position in any negotiations.

The Oil Daily was described in one reference in Friday's editions of the IHT as a newsletter. It is a New York-based newspaper.

Brown Warns Gulf States

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned the Gulf states today that they may "undermine our very ability to defend them" if they constantly raise oil prices.

"The more we and our allies must spend on oil, the less we can afford to spend on defense," Mr. Brown said. "The dire security implications of ever higher oil import prices must be recognized."

"In the last analysis it is the ability of the United States and its allies to maintain a credible deterrent to Soviet aggression which underwrites not only our own security, but that of most of the oil producing countries as well."

He said that inflation, principally driven by higher oil prices, has forced the Carter administration to seek for more money for defense, including support of U.S. naval operations in the Indian Ocean-Gulf area.

Zimbabwe Troops Sent to Fight Rebels

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, June 20 — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's guerrillas, Joshua Nkomo's guerrillas and army regulars are operating jointly for the first time in a crackdown on about 60 dissident guerrillas spread over a vast area of Zimbabwe, ranking military sources said today.

Details of the operations were obtained a day after Mr. Mugabe said that loyal forces were being deployed against dissidents acting in open rebellion against his two-month-old government.

All the dissidents targeted in the current operation, which began earlier this week, are dissaffected members of Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla force. Mr. Nkomo came in a poor second behind Mr. Mugabe in independence elections four months ago.

Both Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have warned the thousands of guerrillas in Zimbabwe to remain in cease-fire assembly points until ordered otherwise. Earlier this month, members of Mr. Nkomo's 15,000-man force ended a four-week operation during which they rounded up about 400 of their own dissidents in the southwest without violence.

The military sources said active pursuit, instead of peaceful persuasion, was decided on for the midlands because it was felt the dissidents had had enough warning. Mr. Mugabe said the midlands dissidents were responsible for several slayings in the last 10 days.

Dissidents, including members of Mr. Mugabe's guerrilla force, were reported operating in other parts of the country but no organized operations against them have been announced.

In another development, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira promised yesterday to change radio commentaries that have angered whites.

In a nationwide broadcast, he announced that the format of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corp.'s commentaries was being changed as a result of widespread criticism, but he denied former Prime Minister Ian Smith's charge that the national network was being run by extremists bent on insulting whites.

Meanwhile, Edgar Tekere, minister of manpower planning and development, called on skilled white workers to remain in Zimbabwe, saying that their talents were needed.

Yesterday, Robert Keeley, a 50-year-old career diplomat with experience in Africa, presented his credentials to President Canaan Banana as the first U.S. ambassador to Zimbabwe.

4 Killed, 30 Injured In Spain Train Crash

VALLADA, Spain, June 20 (UPI) — At least four persons died and 30 were injured here today when an express train ran a stop signal and collided head-on with a second passenger train.

A spokesman for the state-run railways said the crash occurred in early morning darkness. All four dead were aboard a Seville-Barcelona express that apparently ignored a stop signal.

Grenada Leader, Cuban Diplomat Escape Bomb, but 3 Spectators Die

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, June 20 (AP) — A bomb exploded at a government-sponsored political rally yesterday, killing three persons and wounding 20, but missing its target — leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

A former army sergeant, John Phillips, linked to the assassination attempt, was killed in a shootout with security forces today.

The bomb went off shortly before Mr. Bishop was to address about 1,000 people attending a political rally on a sports field north of St. George's, the capital of this lush Caribbean island.

Under Pavillion

The bomb was placed under the pavillion where Mr. Bishop sat along with other government officials as well as Cuba's ambassador. The explosion buckled the pavillion floor, but its force spread sideways, killing two children and a 23-year-old woman. None of the officials was injured.

Mr. Bishop said "a tiny minority band of counterrevolutionaries" had resisted efforts to arrest Phillips, and that government troops and police who went to his home "were greeted with a hail of gunfire, bullets all over the place." The battle raged for three hours. It subsided into sporadic shooting early today before the state radio announced Mr. Phillips had been killed.

The prime minister took power in a 1979 coup that overthrew the government of Eric Gairy. He has often accused the CIA of trying to undermine his government.

Anti-Aircraft Guns

He repeated threats that anti-aircraft guns would shoot down any unauthorized aircraft flying over Grenada, and called on his people to watch their neighbors and neighborhoods for signs of suspicious activity.

The government militia consists of civilians issued arms and trained by the government. Its current size is unknown. The uniformed People's Revolutionary Army, a separate group, was estimated last fall by U.S. dipomatic sources to number 1,500 soldiers.

The island has been tense in the last month, with vague rumors of military activity circulating in the capital. Last December the government dismissed 47 members of the police force and discharged an unknown number of soldiers.

Carter Assails Soviet Unie As Threat to World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

drawal of its troops from Afghanistan," the joint statement said.

The NATO allies have agreed to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe in the next three years to counter the growing Soviet arsenal of SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe. Mr. Carter wants to halt any erosion of that agreement by NATO members, especially by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany.

West German officials announced today that Mr. Carter will meet with Mr. Schmidt tomorrow night before the Venice summit, and observers have said the that question of the NATO missile plan could cause friction between the two. But although U.S. officials had expressed concern that Mr. Schmidt might propose a freeze on the missile deployment, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said yesterday that he expected the two leaders to find common ground.

U.S. officials said Mr. Schmidt asked for the early meeting with Mr. Carter. It will come against a backdrop of concern in Washington that the chancellor, when he meets in Moscow with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on June 30, might place himself at odds with Mr. Carter over the missiles.

In his meeting with Mr. Cossiga, Mr. Carter reaffirmed his belief that the Camp David accords "provide the soundest framework" for progress toward peace in the Middle East.

But while Mr. Cossiga expressed "Italy's full agreement with the objective of a comprehensive and durable peace with justice for all, for Israel as well as for the Arab countries and the Palestinian people," he backed the European Economic Community's declaration calling for inclusion of the PLO in negotiations.

Earlier today, Mr. Carter, who arrived in Rome yesterday, met for almost two hours with Mr. Pertini, discussing the Middle East as well as Afghanistan and Iran.

About 100 young leftists demonstrated in downtown Rome this afternoon to protest Mr. Carter's visit, police said. The demonstration was broken up by police without violence. Police had refused to authorize any demonstrations during Mr. Carter's stay.

The youths attacked the "adventuristic policies of the American president" and the "threats to peace" represented by the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages and U.S. support for the NA clear missile plan. The demo tion Piazza Colonna, behin Chamber of Deputies took pl the route followed by Mr. motorcade to the Coliseum after the president had passe

Anderson to Visit

PHILADELPHIA, June — Independent presidential date John Anderson, ann that he is planning to travel el, Egypt, France and West ny sometime between July 4 Republican National Con on July 14, said yesterday state of the U.S. economy unlikely that Mr. Carter wo a strong voice at the Venice

The Illinois Republican c man said the "flawed" ec policies of the administrati an unsuccessful effort to U.S. reliance on imported o it difficult for the president "the kind of authority or in abroad once taken for gra the United States.

Olympic Fla Lighted, Beg Trip to Mosc

OLYMPIA, Greece, J (UPI) — The rays of the sun kindled the Olympic yesterday and a relay of runners began the 3,0 journey to Moscow's O stadium.

Actress Maria Mosch the flame in a ceremony altar of Hera, the most spot in Ancient Olympia, the first recorded O Games were held in 77 The flame was kindled in bolic mirror by the sun Ms. Moscholiou placed tane torch in the mirror the flame.

The torch will remain night in Athens before beginning of the month-lo ney to Moscow in which than 2,000 runners, cycli horsemen will carry the The 22d Olympiad begi 19.

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Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps up 66·3% in 1 year

Investors in stamps have had a great year again. This is shown by the second annual review of stamp prices recently published by the independent researchers – P.E. Consulting Group.

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Special Category

U.S. Gives Refugees 'Indefinite Parole'

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The Carter administration has decided to bypass the provisions of the new 1980 Refugee Act and create a special category for dealing with the thousands of illegal Cuban and Haitian immigrants who have flooded into south Florida, officials said yesterday.

The State Department, confirming the report, announced today that the United States would grant a six-month extension of parole to the 130,000 Cubans and Haitians. The Associated Press reported. The administration will also submit special legislation to Congress as soon as possible to govern the eventual normalization of the refugees' status, the department said.

The new policy will provide benefits to be shared by federal, state and local governments, officials said. This will be about half as costly as the full federal reimbursement for local costs called for under the Refugee Act.

The administration has been struggling with the politically sensitive issue referred to as "status and benefits" for more than a month. Officials acknowledge that they have been searching for a way to provide equal treatment for the Cubans and Haitians without luring other Caribbean groups seeking a better life to the United States.

No Consensus

No clear consensus has developed in Congress. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, wants to use the emergency provisions of the new act. But several members of the House immigration subcommittee and many administration officials expressed concern that neither the Haitians nor Cubans met the definition of "refugee" in the law — that they faced a well-founded fear of persecution if returned to their homeland.

Anxious members of Congress have tacked amendments on legislation in recent days to provide benefits for the newcomers.

The supplemental fiscal 1980 appropriations bill in the House, for instance, was amended this week to provide $100 million for Cuban and Haitian resettlement.

Since late April, more than 100,000 Cubans have arrived in the United States by an illegal boatlift. In the past several years, some 30,000 Haitians have also come to the country, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Supporters of the Haitians have charged that the Cubans were greeted with open arms by the administration while the Haitians were detained, refused work permits and otherwise discriminated against.

Equal Treatment

The administration has pledged that the two groups would be treated equally. They all are being given Mariel parolees now and processed as applicants for "asylum." Asylum is supposed to be determined on a case-by-case basis, but officials agreed it would take years and is thus impractical.

The use of "indefinite parole" is sure to be criticized by Congress because the new Refugee Act was passed, in part, since members were dissatisfied with the attorney general's use of parole in recent years to allow hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and others into the country without limits.

Some administration officials have said they were concerned about submitting special legislation to Congress because it was an election year. But the president apparently is sidestepping the issue for now by using the indefinite parole.

Another key concern of the administration has been the cost of the program. A month ago, the Office of Management and Budget told Congress it might cost as much as $300 million in fiscal 1980 to resettle the Cubans.

A supplemental request that went to Capitol Hill this week, though, raised the estimate to $385 million just for immediate relocation costs, without addressing longer-range benefits such as Medicaid or welfare payments.

Officials have said the country cannot afford to take in an unlimited number of newcomers in this time of rising unemployment and attempted fiscal austerity. They estimated it could cost up to $2,000 per individual to give the Cubans and Haitians full "refugee" benefits, while paroling them initially would cost the government half as much.

Australians Amnesty 60,000 Illegal Aliens

CANBERRA, Australia, June 20 (Reuters) — The Australian government today announced an amnesty for an estimated 60,000 illegal immigrants, mainly from Britain, Fiji, Greece, India, Hong Kong, the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries.

Immigration officials, with only 35 to 40 officers employed in tracking down illegal residents, were unable to cope with the problem of deporting them.



United Press International

FLAG-RAISING — Former President Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan and wife, as they held flag, symbolizing 50 states for Reagan, Thursday in New York City during a New York state GOP dinner. At the dinner Mr. Ford pledged his 'consuming effort' to Mr. Reagan's campaign. Earlier in the day in a trip to Capitol Hill, Mr. Reagan won the support of 200 Republican congressmen and named Senate and House chairmen of 12 advisory committees.

Extra $16.1 Billion Voted by U.S. House For 1980; Budget Is Now $572.6 Billion

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) — The House of Representatives approved $16.1 billion in supplemental appropriations yesterday for fiscal year 1980, including emergency money for victims of Mount St. Helens volcano and for U.S. workers who lost jobs because of competition from foreign exports.

The appropriations bill, which exceeded budget ceilings set last fall, was stalled pending last week's congressional approval of the 1981 budget, which increased the 1980 budget ceiling to $572.6 billion, with a deficit of $47 billion. Yesterday's appropriations fell several billion dollars short of the new spending ceilings, aides to the House Appropriations Committee said.

Congressional Democratic leaders used pressure for the emergency funds to prod Congress into approving the precariously balanced, $613.6-billion budget for fiscal year 1981, which begins Oct. 1.

The supplemental appropriation showed that, despite significant inroads made by the congressional budget committees, the House Appropriations Committee continues to play a key role in formulating the budget.

"Nobody can have it all his own way," Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the majority whip, said when asked about the infighting between the budget and appropriations committees. "There has to be some spirit of cooperation."

In this connection, Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., met yesterday with chairmen of eight congressional committees directed by Congress to approve a total of $6.4 billion in program reductions.

Meanwhile, Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, called reports that the Carter administration was prepared to support a $2-billion program of anti-recessionary local public works "shocking and disappointing."

Budget-Buster

"Such a deal would bust the budget, increase inflation and not really help the recession at all," he said.

The major new item in the supplemental appropriation was $1.5 billion in trade adjustment assistance, for U.S. workers who have lost their jobs because of competition from foreign exports. Most of these funds are earmarked for automobile workers. On Wednesday night, the Ways and Means Committee voted to deny these funds to workers who merely supplied parts to another company hurt by foreign competition, at a proposed savings of $822 million. Under the present law, those workers are eligible for trade adjustment assistance.

Also included was $784 million for the victims of Mount St. Helens, the volcano in Washington state that has devastated a large section of the Northwest and left an ashen residue in a radius of hundreds of miles.

Several social programs would have run out of funds, were it not for the supplemental appropriation. These included food stamps, (which received an additional $446 million), student loans ($650 million), urban mass transit ($400 million), the black lung trust fund ($343 million) and the civil service retirement and disability fund ($377 million).

Pay Costs

The supplemental appropriation also provided $3.7 billion in increased pay costs for military and civilian personnel, $3.7 billion for military items including retirement pay, and $2.2 billion for Medicaid.

The measure also included recisions totaling $1.6 billion. This included $800 million previously earmarked for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The bill also set a pay freeze for the highest-paid 30,000 government workers, including members of Congress, who earn more than $50,112.50 a year. An additional 7,000 top civil servants in the Senior Executive Service who are entitled to bonuses up to $20,000 a year were limited to $52,750 in pay and bonuses combined.

The supplemental appropriations bill will now go to the Senate, where it is expected to be approved with changes, and then sent to a House-Senate conference to iron out differences in the versions passed by the two houses.

Trucking Deregulation Passes

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The House voted 367 to 13 last night to curtail government regulation of the U.S. trucking industry.

The measure would make it easier for new trucking companies to enter the business and for existing companies to expand their services, give them more freedom to raise or lower freight rates, gradually limit the antitrust immunity that enables competing trucking firms to agree on prices they will charge, and pave the way for elimination of many routes and commodity restrictions that inhibit fuel-saving and efficient operations.

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Carter Forces Win First Round in Talks On Drafting Democratic Party Platform

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) — A panel of Democrats moved yesterday toward adoption of a draft of a party platform that follows almost to the letter the positions of President Carter.

The 15-member drafting subcommittee of the Democratic Platform Committee rejected every consequential proposal made by the supporters of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. As a result, the three days of meetings seemed likely to deepen the divisions between the Carter and Kennedy factions rather than unify the party as a platform is intended to do.

Asked whether there was anything in the draft with which he disagreed, Stuart Eizenstat, head of Mr. Carter's domestic policy staff, who is his chief representative in the platform deliberations, responded, "By and large, it's commensurate with either our present or intended future policy."

Peter Edelman, Sen. Kennedy's representative, complained that "the majority is in the position of being able to dictate whatever it wants in the platform."

Mr. Edelman and other Kennedy supporters have promised to take their fight to the full platform committee, which will begin revising the draft this weekend, and, if necessary, to the Democratic National Convention in New York City in August.

There was never any doubt that the Carter forces would prevail in the drafting subcommittee. Nine of the 15 members were placed on the subcommittee by the Carter campaign, as opposed to five by the Kennedy side. One of the members, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, is not aligned with either candidate. The division represents the approximate proportion of delegates won by Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy in the primaries and caucuses.

Nonetheless, the president's backers had hoped to draft what Mr. Eizenstat called "a broad umbrella under which everyone in the party can stand."

Sen. Kennedy's delegates dashed those hopes, however, by insisting on specific stands, especially on economic issues, with which Mr. Carter disagrees. Mr. Edelman declared, "Our effort here is constructive, to promote party unity, to provide the bridge over which millions of disaffected Democrats can walk to the polls in November and vote for the Democratic nominee, and we expect that nominee to be Sen. Kennedy."

A Carter campaign official said it was apparent that Kennedy was using a platform fight "in a last desperate attempt to win away delegates we have won."

A Kennedy aide said, on the other hand, that the purpose of a dispute over the platform was to "make clear that there's still a contest going on."

The most fundamental difference between the Kennedy and Carter supporters was over how to deal with inflation and recession.

The senator's supporters offered this language: "We will take no action whatsoever whose effect will be to increase significantly unemployment — no fiscal action, no monetary action, no budgetary action." The proposal was voted down, with the Carter delegates on one side, the Kennedy ones on the other and Sen. Moynihan absent.

Instead, the panel adopted this passage: "The Democratic Party is committed to taking the necessary steps to combat the current recession. However, we cannot abandon the fight against inflation."

Voting along the same lines, the subcommittee also rejected Kennedy proposals promising $12 billion in expenditures on jobs programs, wage and price controls, new government agencies to promote U.S. exports and restraints on Japanese imports.

In a few instances, on mass transit, for example, the Carter representatives accepted Sen. Kennedy's proposals, but Mr. Edelman said that those cases were inconsequential.

Despite the disputes, both sides said that they had much more in common with each other than they had with the Republicans. "Our differences are differences in degree and not differences in kind," Mr. Eizenstat said.

U.S. Naval Chief Opposes Carter, Backs New Draft

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The nation's top naval officer broke with President Carter yesterday and became the first member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to come out for a return to the draft.

"The all-volunteer force is gradually slipping into a failure mode," said Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations, at a meeting with reporters. He said the recession made the all-volunteer system appear in better health than it is, as young people, unable to find jobs, sign up for military service.

He said he doubted that military pay raises and educational benefits now before Congress would be enough to save the all-volunteer force, which replaced the compulsory draft in January, 1973.

More important than filling the ranks, said Adm. Hayward, is the national commitment to defense that a return to conscription would represent. "The time has come for the country to get mobilized in its attitude about national security," he said.

Mr. Carter, in pressing Congress this year to require 19- and 20-year-olds to register for possible future conscription, insisted that he had no intention of instituting a peacetime draft.

2 Killed on Matterhorn

ZERMATT, Switzerland, June 20 (Reuters) — Two Austrian students fell 3,000 feet to their deaths as they descended after climbing the 14,692-foot Matterhorn, police said today. They said that Erhard Landel, 22, and Norbert Jaeger, 23, appeared to have fallen in separate accidents.

U.S. to Reopen Some Vietnam Disability Cases

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — The U.S. Veterans Administration will take a second look at the compensation applications of about 800 Vietnam veterans who claimed they contracted skin ailments because of exposure to the herbicide Agent Orange but were denied disability payments.

The decision to study the claims anew came at the suggestion of Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. He was told at hearings last spring that some veterans showing obvious signs of chloracne, a severe skin condition, had been denied compensation.

About 2,200 veterans have sought compensation on grounds that Agent Orange disabled them in various ways. About 15 or 20 claims have been honored, said Dr. Barclay Shepard, the agency's expert on the toxic compound.

India Will Exchange Rice for Soviet Oil

NEW DELHI, June 20 (UPI) — India will supply half a million tons of rice to the Soviet Union in exchange for petroleum products under an agreement signed in Moscow, officials said today.

The Soviet Union will deliver 200,000 tons of crude oil and 500,000 tons of diesel fuel by the end of this year, in addition to 1.5 million tons of crude.

Palme Fears Loss of Control In Arms Race

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 20 (UPI) — Sweden's former premier, Olof Palme, joined other leaders today in warning that nuclear war probably would mean the end of civilization and possibly the entire human race.

Mr. Palme said he feared political leaders have lost control of the arms race, noting that President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev "are being accompanied by men carrying little black boxes."

"Perhaps all human beings would not be wiped out at once" in a nuclear war, he told a UN-sponsored conference on the arms race. "Perhaps only 10 percent would be killed immediately, as one strategist has calculated.

"Add to this all the unknown after-effects of nuclear war," Mr. Palme added, letting the sentence trail off.



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Won't Fold Tents, They Say

ERA Supporters Minimize Illinois Loss

By Leslie Bennetts

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT) — Supporters of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment sought today to play down the significance of the defeat Wednesday night in the Illinois House of Representatives, saying they would continue their efforts to unseat opposition legislators.

"It's just more difficult, that's all," said Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women. "But we are not the kind of people who fold up our tents and go away. We dig in. We will have a very busy summer; we will be very active in the presidential election, and very active in local elections."

The leader of the Stop ERA, Phyllis Schlafly, interpreted the defeat as "very damaging" to the amendment's future. "Everybody admits Illinois is a key state, and NOW had targeted it," she said. "I think this indicates the ERA doesn't have any momentum."

Another Vote Unlikely

Although one of the measure's sponsors in Illinois, State Rep. James Taylor, said he is considering calling for another vote before the legislative session ends June 30, few held out much hope for ratification despite the intensive lobbying effort.

Illinois, the only major Northern industrial state that has not ratified the proposed amendment, was the fourth state to vote it down this year, following defeats in Georgia, Florida and Virginia. The Illinois House, which requires a three-fifths majority for passage of a constitutional amendment, has rejected the measure seven times in eight years, falling short by five votes this time.

"If we, like other states, could adopt it with a simple majority, it would have been out of here long ago," commented Rep. John Matijevich, another sponsor. He said he did not see how the amendment could pass this year, adding, "It would have to be almost a miracle."

Women's rights activists were discouraged but not particularly surprised at the vote. Iris Mitgang, chairman of the National Women's Political Caucus, accused Gov. James Thompson Jr. of not pushing hard enough. "It's time to start trading bridges instead of just making phone calls," she said.

Gov. Thompson, a Republican, supports the measure, along with the Democratic mayor of Chicago, Jane Byrne, and President Carter, all of whom had telephoned legislators to urge ratification.

At any rate, it had no chance of passage in the Illinois Senate, which is more conservative than the House, according to Gov Thompson.

The future of the measure has been looking increasingly grim as time dwindles before the June, 1982, deadline. Although 35 of the necessary 38 states have ratified the amendment, none has passed it since January, 1977.

Major Synthetic Fuels Plan Approved in Senate Vote

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, June 20 (LAT) — A major project to develop synthetic fuels, a key element of President Carter's energy program, cleared its next-to-last congressional hurdle yesterday by winning overwhelming Senate approval. The vote was 78-12.

The $25-billion authorization bill, which includes $20 billion to develop a synthetic fuels industry, now goes to the House for final congressional action, probably next week.

As the president was flying across the Atlantic en route to this weekend's Western economic summit conference in Venice, he telephoned the bill's floor managers to tell them passage of the bill would help him at the summit.

The bill is the result of a compromise reached Monday by Senate and House negotiators, who had been working since last Dec. 7 to reconcile conflicting versions. The House had authorized only $3 billion for a synthetic fuels industry.

2 Million Barrels a Day

The bill would set a goal of producing the equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil a day by 1987 from such sources as coal, oil shale and tar sands. The bill also would project a goal of 2 million barrels of synthetic fuel a day by 1992. The nation currently imports about 8 million barrels of foreign oil a day.

Under the bill, a federally owned synthetic fuels corporation would be created. It would consist of seven members appointed by the president and subject to Senate confirmation, who would administer the $20-billion program to develop synthetic fuels.

The corporation would be granted a wide range of financing authority to encourage development of new fuels.

The bill also would authorize:

- Almost $2 billion for loan guarantees to encourage homeowners and apartment dwellers to use energy-saving devices.
- $1.2 billion to encourage production of gasohol — a fuel mixture of nine-tenths gasoline and one-tenth alcohol.
- $250 million for a program to convert urban waste into usable energy.

The measure also included a clause, opposed by Mr. Carter, that would direct the president to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the nation's oil stockpile, at the rate of 100,000 barrels of oil a day. The reserve, with a capacity of 156 million barrels, now contains 91.7 million barrels.

Saudi King Asks Berliners' Help On Jerusalem

BERLIN, June 20 (NYT) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, in Berlin yesterday before ending a four-day state visit to West Germany, called on Germans to help the Palestinians and the Arab nations regain control over Jerusalem. It was the first such remark he has made in public during the visit.

The statement appeared to embarrass West German leaders present at a ceremony in his honor at Charlottenburg Castle. It came less than a week after the European Economic Community's declaration on the Middle East supporting a role for the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Arab-Israeli conflict but opposing any unilateral initiatives to change the status of Jerusalem.

King Khaled did not refer to the EEC declaration, but yesterday morning in Bonn the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, criticized Western Europeans for not backing the Arab aim of regaining jurisdiction over Jerusalem, which has been under Israeli control since the 1967 war.

Comparing the situation of Berlin to that of Jerusalem, the king said he was convinced that Berliners had greater understanding than other people "for the feelings of the Islamic community that has suffered the loss of Jerusalem and for the Palestinian people who were driven out of their homeland."

One West German official said after the king's speech that no European country, least of all West Germany, "is ready to come out against Israel's claim to Jerusalem or favors an Arab holy war over that city."

Australia Names Envoys

CANBERRA, Australia, June 20 (AP) — John McCredie, currently high commissioner in Ghana, will become Australia's ambassador to East Germany and David Goss, previously consul-general in Chicago, will become ambassador to Israel, it was announced today.

U.S. Sent Manuals on Vietnam War To Russia Until 1970, Senator Says

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — During the Vietnam War, the United States routinely sent the Soviet Union such military manuals as "Jungle Training and Operations" and "Viet Cong Terror Tactics in South Vietnam," Sen. James Sasser, D-Tenn., said yesterday.

"It is inconceivable that the government would send sensitive materials such as these to a country which was supporting forces engaged in combat with U.S. soldiers," Sen. Sasser said. He said the manuals were sent automatically under a 19th-century law promoting the exchange of cultural information.

Last year, Sen. Sasser said, the United States spent $1.1 million to send 1.6 million copies of 20,441 documents to a long list of countries, including the Soviet Union, Cuba and Iran.

He has called for a sharp reduction in the program and argued that any U.S. government documents sent overseas should be carefully screened.

He said other documents sent to the Soviet Union between 1965 and 1970 that could have been relevant to the Vietnam War were: "Air-Ground Operations System," "Field Fortifications," "Troop Movement Guide," "Employment of Chemical and Biological Agents," "Field Wire and Field Cable Techniques," and "Tactical and Communications Doctrine."



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, June 21-22, 1980

Nuclear Fuel for India

There is a disturbing vagueness about Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher's rationale for President Carter's decision to overrule the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and sell 38 tons of enriched uranium to India. Mr. Christopher said India was "an influential democracy in a critical region at a critical time." His statement, broadly speaking, is true. But he might have argued, probably less vaguely, in favor of upholding the commission and banning the sale. If there is a good argument for exporting the fuel to India, despite the fact that it has exploded a bomb and refuses to implement full safeguards or sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it must be made persuasively.

Presumably, President Carter sees diplomatic or strategic advantage, or both, in avoiding a U.S.-Indian conflict over the sale. The administration has argued that failure to make it would drive Prime Minister Indira Gandhi deeper into the Soviet camp. They contend that Moscow would supply the uranium if the United States refused. That may be true. But the Soviet Union has already sold heavy water to India, and the two have just concluded a $1.6-billion arms deal. It is not clear what leverage with New Delhi the United States retains by exporting the uranium. Nor is it clear that it is worth the attendant proliferation risk.

Then there is the Pakistan factor. Islamabad, as everyone knows, is busy building an Islamic bomb. It is also threatened by Soviet troops who could easily decide to cross its borders using hot pursuit of Afghan rebels as a pretext. There is no doubt that United States influence in Pakistan, though limited, has increased because of the Soviet menace. It will not be enhanced by the sale of nuclear fuel to India.

Mr. Christopher also said that all nuclear shipments to India would be stopped if New Delhi detonated another atomic device. But that hardly seems serious. India has already demonstrated lack of good faith. To build its first bomb, New Delhi diverted a Canadian research reactor and U.S heavy water, both supplied for peaceful purposes. Adding a special dash of cynicism, the Indians called their blast "peaceful." This time around, guarantees should be provided before, not after, the fact.

There is no doubt that it is in the interest of the United States to have good relations with both India and Pakistan. It is almost certainly not within the power of the United States to prevent either country from building and testing nuclear weapons. But by selling enriched uranium to India, the United States at the same time alienates Pakistan and undermines its commitment to nonproliferation. Unless the administration can provide concrete arguments to demonstrate that the positive elements of the sale outweigh these drawbacks, Congress should prevent it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Saudi F-15 Equation

Saudi Arabia's request to enhance the combat capability of the F-15s it is acquiring from the United States makes eminent sense from a Saudi point of view. Two years ago, the Saudis made the military and political breakthrough to access to American warplanes. To reassure Israel, specific and firm limits — no winks — were put on the planes' range and attack capability. Since then, however, the Saudis quietly explain, the shah has fallen, the Kremlin has invaded Afghanistan, Iraq has deepened its bid for regional primacy, an Egyptian-Israeli peace has given Israel a potentially freer hand on its eastern front, and a heightened sense of instability has gripped the whole region.

It is, one can guess, as much to respond to this overall deterioration in the terms of their security as to remove the stigma of being a second-class arms recipient that the Saudis are making their new request. They can perceive, too, that American dependence on their oil and good will has grown in the last two years, and they may well have concluded that they are in an improved position if it comes down again to a toe-to-toe political battle with Israel in Washington.

The Israelis, like the Saudis, see the Saudi request principally in terms of their own anxieties. Militarily, upgrading adds a capability that cuts into the qualitative edge prized by Israeli war-planners. Politically, it is a reminder that Saudi Arabia is cutting into Israel's political edge in Washington. Israelis see that in providing the extra accessories, the Carter administration would be overriding the unequivocal range and armaments assurances it gave them when it sold the F-15s to the Saudis in 1978 — this at a time when American assurances are being held out to Israel as the rock on which Israeli risk-taking in peace can safely be based.

They note, too, that the administration would be breaking the linkage it established in lobbying the planes through a reluctant Congress: It argued that the sale would bring the Saudis into Camp David. The Saudis have not supported Camp David. They have punished Egypt for joining it, and they have used their influence to keep others out of it.

It is at least possible that the administration will make the strictly political calculation that in an election year it must turn down the Saudi request. Yet this would be the wrong basis on which to resolve an issue that in any event will only sharpen, in one form or another, as time goes on without further progress on an Arab-Israeli settlement.

If it has a political aspect, it remains essentially a diplomatic problem — to satisfy the separate and, to an extent, conflicting reassurances required by Israel and Saudi Arabia. And to do so in a manner that does not send a signal of inconstancy to Israel and others who depend on the American word, and that does not send a signal of unreliability and fecklessness to Saudi Arabia and others who count on the United States to act firmly in its own self-interest.

In brief, it is an issue ripe for further study and for a certain amount of shifting from foot to foot. But it also is an issue ripe for being converted by the administration into a vehicle for the education of the American people in the new complexities of the Middle East and, specifically, in the urgency of an Israeli-Palestinian settlement. Obviously Israel has a role in such a settlement. So does Saudi Arabia. With a settlement, which would naturally carry with it a general regional relaxation, U.S. policy-makers would not have to grapple with jawbreakers like the Saudi request.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Electric Cars Approach

Is the electric car the long-awaited cure for the country's energy-deficiency anemia? The president of Gulf and Western Industries, which unveiled its new battery recently with appropriate hoopla, apparently thinks so. He described the breakthrough as "one of the most meaningful developments since the turn of the century." Since this puts the electric car in the same class with nuclear fission, computers and antibiotics, the claim deserves some attention.

Battery cars were abandoned years ago because gasoline could store much more energy in a far smaller space and with less weight. A way had to be found to drastically lower battery weight and lengthen battery life until it was about the same as the life of the car. Gulf and Western's new design does both. It has four times the energy density of conventional lead-acid batteries, should not need replacement, and can power a car for 150 miles at 55 mph between recharges. The design is a true breakthrough, though in a few years it is likely to look primitive. Sophisticated battery research is only just getting under way.

The new design shows that practical electric cars can be built in the near future. The question remains whether these cars will substantially improve the energy balance. An electric car uses about twice as much energy as a 40-miles-per-gallon gasoline-powered car. On the other hand, electricity is largely made from uranium and coal, and electric cars can therefore displace vulnerable imported oil, probably at a lower cost.

Recent studies indicate that there are only one or two passengers in the car in 92 percent of trips to and from work, and in 78 percent of all trips. The average family in the year 2000 is therefore likely to own cars tailored for the purpose for which they are most often used. In this new kind of car fleet, the electric vehicle could play a big role — especially as delivery trucks and two-passenger urban commuter cars. With aggressive production, they might save 1 million barrels of oil a day by the turn of the century.

But electric cars are not a whole answer. They cannot substitute for gasoline-fueled cars in many other uses, and their development therefore does not obviate the need for far greater efforts to increase the fuel efficiency of the internal combustion engine. That remains the No. 1 priority.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 21, 1905

WASHINGTON — Mr. Roosevelt yesterday hired a big automobile to take his son Theodore and a young friend for a ride. They were soon spinning along a country road, but the speed attracted the attention of a mounted policeman, who started in pursuit. The machine was halted after a chase of half a mile, and only then did the policeman notice that the "offender" was the president. The policeman apologized, and the president promised to "go slower." From New York comes the report that sea water as a medicinal beverage, chiefly designed to reduce obesity, has become fashionable at the resorts of the New Jersey coast.

Fifty Years Ago

June 21, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Is it too much to hope that the withdrawal of challenges against 300 Negroes who registered to vote in Democratic primaries in Raleigh, N.C., is indicative of a changing disposition toward the Negro in the South? Most of the Southern states bar Negroes from the Democratic Party primaries. A Texas law of this nature was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. But in border states, Negroes today vote freely — in Baltimore, Louisville, Memphis and most Oklahoma cities; and perhaps the Raleigh action indicates in North Carolina a tendency in the same direction."



Remote Village, Distant Hope in Brazil

By Jonathan Power

PILOENZINHOS, Brazil — At first sight, this little village in the remote northeast has not changed in the three years since I was last here. It is the same Gauguin landscape of a tropical paradise. The small yellow and blue colonial houses are pastel shades against a wet sky. The village square is crisscrossed with the traffic of mules laden with sugarcane. The breeze parts the heavy fronds of the banana trees. The orange, sugar and sisal groves rise up the hillside behind the yellow-washed church.

It's the same people, mainly of Indian descent, drying their beans in the sunshine, or washing their clothes in the stream that rushes through the village between the coconut and breadfruit trees. There is still the same hierarchy of houses, brick-built and red-tiled for the older, more established tenants, and mud-walled and thatched for the landless.

There is still the same white-walled graveyard notched in the hillside, a row of freshly dug graves waiting to receive the children who die at the rate of one a day. It is still the same story of the men away at work nearly 2,000 miles away in Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo and the mothers trying to earn a few cruzeiros on the sugar estate. The children have to bury their own, for there is no one else to do it.

It was, I recall, not so much a Gauguin canvas as a Picasso mask. But this time the reality is even harsher. There is another long row of houses built by the landless. The number of men in the village is even less.

What is happening here is not too different from what occurred in England during the enclosure movement in the 18th century. The old latifundio system of landlord and sharecropper is breaking down as the big new commercial farmers buy out the old families, amalgamate the farms, put them down to grass for beef or to sugarcane for gasahol, and drive out the tenants, whose presence they no longer find useful.

It is not convenient or efficient for the new landlords to have a few hundred dependent families. What labor they need on their highly mechanized farms they'll hire by the day from the village or the nearby town.

Five kilometers down a rough road is the market town of Guarabira. Here in blue jeans and open shirt presides the local Catholic bishop, Marcelo Carvalheira. He and his fellow bishops are the principal opponents of the government's land policy. Dom Marcelo says they are fighting it at various levels.

'Everywhere We Hear the Cry'

Recently, the Brazilian bishops' conference issued a document entitled "The Church and the Problem of Land." It quotes the 1975 farm census to the effect that 1 percent of the farmers own nearly half Brazil's land. "Everywhere we hear the cry of these suffering people," the bishops wrote, "who are either threatened with the loss of land they have, or are powerless to get any."

On one of the Fridays of Lent last year, Dom Marcelo organized a "way of the cross" procession that would go through the lands of the evicted peasants. On the eve of the procession, the local police commander came to visit him with an imposing group of his subordinates, all heavily and ostentatiously armed. "They urged me to give up the procession, alleging it was a political act and would lead to retaliation from the landowners. There was even talk that they would resort to shooting and the bishop's life would be in danger," the prelate recalled. The procession went ahead — uneventfully, although nervously. A number of Brazilian clergymen have died for taking this kind of stand.

Within the diocese, Dom Marcelo has set up a human rights office. Manned by a local lawyer, himself the son of a peasant, and a team of volunteers, it has started to challenge landlords in the courts. In theory, the law protects the rights of tenants and sharecroppers. In practice they are ignored or abused.

Another group, led by a nun and a handful of lay volunteers, has successfully helped evicted tenants to build their own well, construct houses on the edge of the town and organize their children to build their own schools.

At the same time there is the long-term work of welding the tenants into a body that can make its weight felt at the time of a mass eviction. For the church workers in Guarabira, events in Algamar, in the same archdiocese, provided inspiration. Seven hundred families were evicted from one estate. The tenants resisted, refusing to go. Earlier this year, the archbishop of Joao Pessoa, Jose Maria Pires, and the neighboring archbishop of Recife, Helder Camara, were photographed by the press and television helping the tenants drive the landlord's new cattle herds off their bean patches.

President Joao Baptista Figueiredo was forced to intervene. Under an old law that allows expropriation in cases of social tension, he handed over one-sixth of the estate to the peasants. The case continues in the courts, pursued by the archdiocese's human rights lawyer.

At the moment, the church's work is still a drop in the ocean. Piloenzinhos, it is likely, will be even poorer this time next year. More children will be dying. More landless will be erecting their forlorn houses. But there is a distant hope. Give it another three years and maybe it will be a different story.

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Letters

Europe's Airlines

It's fashionable these days to blame everything on OPEC. Doubtless Mr. Paczynski is right when he says fuel for airlines is double in Europe over North America; but even before OPEC started to flex muscle in 1974, fares in Europe were substantially higher. Even today, you could ask North American airlines to pay European fuel prices and they'd fly you at least twice as far for the same fare as a European airline.

The truth is that European airlines are government-controlled and state monopolies that can set prices with no fear of competition, and all under an umbrella of sweetheart deals between themselves such as, were it even attempted by North American airlines, would put all the company officers in the jug.

Airlines in North America have to work and compete to keep afloat, as apparently they indeed do, and more people want to fly than ever. OPEC is a problem, but the real problem is effective competition among European airlines, which, as in the recent case of Freddie Laker's request for European routes, is refused.

J.R. BACH.
Grasse, France.

Black Factors

What's wrong with America is woefully illustrated in James Reston's "Subdued Class of '80 with Peace to Tend" (IHT, May 19). No mention of Africa in his mini-survey of the world facing 1980 graduates, nor of the growing desperation of Afro-Americans, so amply demonstrated by the recent Miami riots.

Perhaps the "uneasiness," "passive skepticism" and "anxiety about another war" of '80 graduates reflect their greater awareness than that of Reston of the implications of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's electoral victory in Zimbabwe; South Africa's hardening of its racist policies, and Afro-American anger at racist "justice" in Florida.

Unless something is done, and fast, to end racist rule in South Africa and to close the widening gap between whites and blacks in the United States, the guess here is that the fourth quarter of the 20th century will be bleak.

DAVID GRAHAM DU BOIS.
Cairo.

Miller's Smile

Henry with a smile. He had the laugh that most 20th-century writers have longed for. Lawrence wrote up to that point, but the sexual Lawrence never attained laughter. Lawrence reached outside himself for joy, but something deep inside constrained him in the very moment of abandonment. Miller lived that moment.

Miller's generosity was Rabelaisian. It meant accepting the largeness of life. The ugliness and the joy. In the 1920s and '30s it was still revolutionary to write about the body on equal terms with the mind. The body, not the mind, the source behind the source. Joyce knew it. Baudelaire and Rimbaud had known it. But Miller, a German-American from Brooklyn, was able to open himself both in his words and in his life.

In *Colossus of Maroussi*, a vision of life written from Greece during World War II, Miller remembers Paris. He knew George Orwell's impoverished Paris, and yet Miller was never "down and out" like Orwell. Both writers had the ability to see with their hearts as well as with their mind's eye.

ELIOT BERRY.
Kassel, West Germany.

A Ship for Iran

Who needs enemies when we have allies like the British? It has come to my attention that Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd. of Newcastle has just completed a ship for the Iranian Navy, the Kharg. It was finished in May. All accounts and invoices went through the HMSO office in Norwich.

Surely, when a close ally is threatened, one doesn't build weapons for its enemy. The United States wasn't building ships for Germany in the late 1930s.

BRIAN S. O'ROURKE.
London.

Oil and Israel

Hobart Rowen ("The U.S. Oil Reserve Ought to Be Stocked," IHT, June 10) is rightly concerned about the security of oil imports from the Middle East. I imagine Europeans and Arabs are even more concerned, particularly since the leading cause of instability in the area is the policies of the U.S. government itself. All three (or four) leading presidential candidates are busy groveling at the feet of a minority in Israel who wish to colonize the West Bank in defiance of international opinion and law, and in defiance even of a majority of their fellow citizens and co-religionists.

Israeli politicians are allowed to disagree publicly with Mr. Begin, but no such dissent is permitted candidates for the highest office in the United States, who are trying now to outdo one another in swearing that they will never interfere with or try to influence the very Israeli policies which are the principal source of turmoil in the Arab world and which threaten the security of oil exports and other U.S. interests in the area.

In the press back home we hear a lot about "Arab blackmail," but it seems that Zionist blackmail is a whole lot more effective during the election campaigns of what is proposed to be a free nation.

H. CLARK GRISWOLD.
London.

A Roman Story

I am a professor of art history at Stanford University and am presently on my sabbatical year, which I am spending in England and Italy. On the morning of April 21, I was walking with my son and daughter-in-law (over for their honeymoon) in the piazza in front of the Palazzo Farnese in Rome. I was explaining the importance of the building as we walked in the vicinity of the front entrance. The door opened and several people were let out by the young doorman. The open door afforded me an opportunity for a few moments of looking through into the courtyard.

Then the doorman rather suddenly and, it seemed to me, discourteously closed the door. As we walked away, we looked back and saw him looking out at us from the door still just ajar. I made a grimace at him but said nothing. A few moments later, a young, tall carabiniere assigned to the French Embassy came out of the building and approached us calling out, "*Giovenotti!*" We stopped and the carabiniere came up to us, took hold of my son's shirt and told him to come with him.

This happened so quickly that my son instantly pushed the carabiniere's hand away, at which point this official took out his automatic pistol, put it into my son's spine and marched him back to the main portal of the palace. I was stunned and could only protest, in Italian, as I followed behind, that it was I who had done whatever they were angry about. As the carabiniere marched along, I heard a click as if he had cocked his pistol. This, of course, made me all the more terrified.

My son was marched into the Palazzo Farnese and the door closed behind him. He remained inside for a matter of three or four minutes. Then the carabiniere, gun still in hand, came out with my son and continued to berate him — my son, knowing no Italian, said nothing. I learned later that inside the carabiniere had waved his gun around my son's head, then put it up to his head, continuing to berate him, and cuffed him a couple of times. Outside, when he learned that this was my son, he gave me a lecture about "*educazione*" and said my son had made a sound with his tongue to the young doorman and that this lack of respect was the cause of the incident.

I would like to protest this treatment insanely out of proportion to the gravity of our offense — treatment which, with a loaded gun in hand, might have ended in a hideous tragedy. What legal right did he have to lay hands on my son and intimidate him in this most threatening manner with a loaded gun?

DWIGHT C. MILLER.
Palo Alto, Calif.

Agency Prose

George F. Will, defender of "the noble semicolon" in his May 12 column, must never have worked for a news agency. Had he done so, he would have known that the 32 characters transmissible by the five-level teleprinter signal code do not include the semicolon. Yet some of the best writing in the world (as well as some of the worst, of course) appears on news agency wires. In more than 30 years of wire service reporting and writing, I certainly never missed the semicolon.

The eight-level signal code now coming into use by wire services does include the semicolon — as it does the exclamation mark — but I doubt that the availability of the semicolon will raise the general standard of news agency writing.

WELLINGTON LONG.
Bonn.

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Visiting Official Tri... Anderson... At Home

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — After J... Anderson opened a h... quarters in Maryland the other ... I rode back with him to his hom... the Washington suburbs. He ... hot and tired. "I didn't need to w... this suit," he said reproachfu... Then he heaved a sigh: "Nob... can imagine how much hard wo... is, running for president."

The Anderson home is an u... tentious red-brick affair in a bi... of houses just like it. The small ... lor, where we talked, is crow... with the marks of culture. There ... books on the shelves, paintings ... the walls and a stand-up piano. ... coffee table had a Shakespeare ... lection and a volume of Adlai ... venson's speeches.

Mrs. Anderson was away, an... had to deal with two little girl... one 5, the other 8 — who wante... go shopping; he put them off ... while. One had left the top o... bottle of Coke that Anderson ... fered to me. "It's probably flat," ... said, but it wasn't.

I said that while I had known ... for many years, I really had no ... idea of how his mind works. ... mood brightened and he plun... into a quite good imitation ... bang-bang television announ... "Anderson," he said in deep t... of crisp authority, "thinks like ... machine. He has a mind that ... coldly analytical, metallic in its ... cision."

Then he turned serious and ... flective. He said that a shaping ... fluence for him had been long e... rience on the Rules Committee ... the House of Representatives. ... hadn't become a specialist in ... culture, or foreign policy or b... ing or anything else. "I'm a gene... ist," he said.

All Kinds

But he knew about all kinds ... issues from taxes through fo... policy to the environment. He k... the interests behind proposed ... sures and the side effects after l... lation was passed. He knew pi... dures for delaying matters, and ... politics of making them happen.

I asked him about substance. ... derson cited his proposal for a ... cent gasoline tax as an example ... single proposal that addressed ... the country's leading problems, ... said the tax would conserve ... scarcest form of energy. "It wo... make us less dependent on for... oil, and less prone to have to g... war for black gold. By using ... proceeds to reduce Social Secu... taxes, we would both stimulate ... economy and curb inflation."

Our conversation drifted a... to the campaign. Anderson said ... was now concentrating on ... raising and getting on the ballot ... the various states. That meant ... ing supporters and urging them ... give money and sign petitions. ... month or so, he would prob... make a European trip. Then ... would begin to campaign nati... ly, with emphasis on television.

I asked him if raising money ... working on petitions didn't put ... at the mercy of militant parti... many of them extremely liberal ... the social issues. He acknowled... the point.

Foreign Service

"I don't want to become the ... ling of the radical chic," he ... adding that he had broken ... Stewart Mott, the General Mo... heir who tried to tilt the Ande... campaign in a radical direction. ... said he thought he had a good ... at the blue-collar vote in the ... west and at the farm vote. He p... ed out that he had always ha... strong record on defense. Wh... asked about energy, he said he ... vored nuclear power and coa... well as solar energy.

Someone had told me that ... derson was going to skip West ... many on his European trip. He ... that was wrong. He mentioned ... ous West German leaders he ... come to know as a member of ... Trilateral Commission. He rem... ed me that he had served as a ... eign Service officer in Berlin ... aired a couple of phrases in ... man which didn't sound at all ...

As I left I had to make a ... call, and Anderson was oblig... talk the younger of the little ... into surrendering the phone. I ... away convinced — as I'd been ... fore my visit — that Anderson ... by far the best-qualified of the ... didates in the field.

In my judgment he has ... keenest intelligence and the ... powers of articulation. More ... portant, he is the only candi... with a sense of how to make the ... tem work. But along with appr... tion of his capacity, I develop... sense of a man who has to do ev... thing himself, who lacks orga... ion in the worst way, who is ... ing to do one of the hardest ... imaginable virtually all alone.

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...nch Officials Sentenced

...wiss Trial Gives Glimpse ...f Bank Secrecy Dispute

...ENEVA, June 20 (IHT) — Af... a bizarre one-day trial offering ...alizing glimpses of secret finan... skirmishing between Switzer... and France, two French cus... officials have been given sus...ded sentences totaling 15 ...ths, and fined 9,000 Swiss ...s ($5,517) by a court in Zurich ...conomic espionage.

...ernard Rui, 33, and Pierre ...ltz, 51, of the French customs ...l squad were investigating ille... French deposits in the Union ... of Switzerland when they ... arrested by Swiss police April ... Basel.

...ench-Swiss relations rapidly ...iorated when the two men ... held incommunicado for two ...s. French customs initiated ...ier closures in protest while a ...esman for the Swiss Depart... of Justice and Police in Bern ...ibed the affair as a "straight... ...rd case of economic spying."

...i was sentenced to 12 months ...d, and fined 7,000 Swiss francs. ...ltz was given 3 months, and ...2,000 francs. The sentences ...legal activity by a foreign state ...violations of Swiss banking ...y laws were suspended and ...er defendants appeared at the ...Tuesday.

Tacit Deal Seen

...observers, the trial had the ...arks of a tacit deal between ... and French authorities. The ... concerned that the trial may ...ce further prying into Swiss ...ng secrecy, appear satisfied ...hey have taught the French a ... and deterred further snoop...

...French government, for its ... has been embarrassed by the ...affair. But it, too, has no wish ...close details of its secret war ...t French tax evaders and cur... smugglers.

...yers for the two defendants ...at the trial that Rui and ...z were ordered not to attend. ...gh this was officially denied ...is last week, it has since been ...med by French customs, and ...d in letters that the defend... ...rote to the Zurich judge, ex...ng their absence.

...letters, dated June 11, ex...d: "The actions with which I ...harged were not directed ...l your country. Their aim was ... to ensure respect of French ...y French residents."

A banking source in Geneva has described the reports of several years of secret skirmishing between the Swiss and French as "basically accurate."

It has been alleged that huge sums have been deposited in Swiss banks by French citizens in contravention of restrictions on currency exports from France. Several reports talk of 700,000 separate accounts (many of them numbered) and deposits totaling more than 50 billion French francs ($12.15 billion).

It also was confirmed that Rui and Schultz were set up by the Swiss, as the French have insisted from the start.

The affair dates back to 1975, when French customs managed to bribe an informant in the Swiss Banking Corp.

The informant, named by the press as Jean-Paul Wagner, passed on details of as many as 17,000 French accounts to French officials, who conducted a series of raids and reclaimed at least 8 million French francs in evaded taxes. Mr. Wagner, who now lives in France, is said to have been paid up to 3 million French francs as a reward.

Rui and Schultz, it appears, were hoping to repeat this success with the Union Bank in Basel. The Swiss played them along with a fake informant named Rolf Eisener, who met with Rui on several occasions in Switzerland. It is alleged that the Swiss were hoping to entice Mr. Wagner and the head of the French customs fraud squad — responsible for the 1975 coup — back into Switzerland, but when this failed they picked up Rui and Schultz.

Disclosure Limits

Under a 1934 law, Swiss bankers are forbidden to disclose information on clients' accounts, though they can aid foreign investigations of cases dealing with the proceeds of crime. But the law does not recognize fiscal crimes such as tax evasion. This has forced several governments to launch clandestine operations inside Switzerland.

Recently, the Swiss Parliament in Bern agreed to cooperate with enquiries into fraud, and this is expected to become law early next year. But observers point out that the onus of proving a crime has been committed will remain with the foreign government.

This measure falls far short of the demand by the leftist Social Democratic Party for a complete lifting of banking secrets where crimes are alleged — a proposal that is expected to be put to a national referendum in 1983.



United Press International

VOLCANIC CALDRON — The north slope of Mount St. Helens looms above weather clouds on a rare ash-free day in southwest Washington. Despite the outward calm, a lava dome is growing in the crater and could explode "at any time," according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Planes flying in the vicinity are being told they take "a terrible risk."

Parliamentary Privilege Protects Accuser

Firm Denies Bribing Rolls-Royce Aide

LONDON, June 20 (AP) — An Italian firm accused by a British legislator of bribing an executive of Rolls-Royce Ltd., the British state-owned aerospace company, denied the allegations yesterday but said that it did not know how to proceed against its accuser.

Rolls-Royce said that it would launch an immediate investigation after legislator Jeff Rooker, using parliamentary privilege — under which lawmakers can say anything they like and cannot be sued — named an executive of Rolls-Royce.

Mr. Rooker, who has a reputation of using parliamentary privilege to make allegations of corruption, said in the House of Commons Wednesday night that the executive took a bribe to favor the Italian firm, Morando of Turin, with a 1978 machine tool order over a British firm.

Best-Price Basis

Morando is a subsidiary of the Fiat automobile company. In a statement issued in Rome, Fiat said that it understood the order was won on the best-price basis.

Mr. Rooker, a Labor Party member of Parliament, was rebuked yesterday by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In addition, the British firm that allegedly lost the order, Webster and Bennett, denied that it ever asked Mr. Rooker to investigate.

The British firm's parent company, John Brown and Co., also denied Mr. Rooker's claim that one of its executives found its operation sheets lying around during a tour of the Morando plant.

But John Brown's chief executive, John Saunders, said that Morando had Webster and Bennett sheets and had "every right to have them." As normal business practice, Rolls-Royce would give Morando the sheets when it asked if the Italians could make a similar machine, Mr. Saunders said.

Absolutely Ridiculous

Morando's export sales manager, Joe Corona, described the allegations as "absolutely ridiculous."

"We're also upset because we have a good reputation in Britain," Mr. Corona said. "We reserve the right to take future action, but at the moment we don't know what to do."

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Rooker admitted: "I can't actually prove it [the bribery charge]," and refused to repeat his allegations outside Parliament.

But he maintained that he had "documentary evidence" that Webster and Bennett asked him to investigate.

Aspirin Risk Cited During Pregnancy

DENVER, June 20 (AP) — A study conducted at two Denver hospitals indicates that pregnant mothers who take aspirin during the last weeks of pregnancy may increase the risk of causing bleeding in premature infants.

The hemorrhaging could lead to possible brain damage, mental retardation, cerebral palsy or death, according to Dr. Carol Rumack, a pediatric radiologist at Denver General Hospital and an assistant professor at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.

She said other factors may contribute to intracranial hemorrhaging, but she said the study — conducted at the two hospitals — showed a definite association between the condition and ingestion of aspirin during the final three months of pregnancy.

U.S. Indicts 27 in an International Plot To Smuggle In 1,500 Pounds of Cocaine

By Jack Jones

SAN DIEGO, June 20 (LAT) — A drug-trafficking plot involving airdrops of cocaine bundles onto hidden jungle airstrips for smuggling into the United States was described in a federal indictment made public yesterday.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Stephen Nelson said that it was the largest international cocaine-smuggling conspiracy ever discovered, "in terms of the number of countries involved, the number of individuals and in the overall scheme," although there have been larger narcotics seizures.

Named in the indictment announced here by U.S. Attorney James Lorenz were 27 persons from nine countries — some of them fugitives in Latin America or Europe and some imprisoned in Mexico or Guatemala for drug offenses.

Conspiracy Charged

They were charged with conspiracy to manufacture cocaine illegally, to possess it with intent to distribute it and to import it illegally.

The indictment told a story of torture, at least two murders, large amounts of money and millions of dollars worth of cocaine "base" rolled into soccer-sized balls and dropped from airplanes onto jungle airstrips.

After processing at clandestine laboratories in Guatemala or Mexico, the cocaine assertedly was smuggled into the United States through towns along the U.S.-Mexican border, including Tijuana and Mexicali. Department of Justice and Drug Enforcement Administration agents determined.

According to the indictment, the key figure in the scheme was Alfonso Rivera Llorente, who allegedly told a co-conspirator that he could supply 1,100 pounds of cocaine every week.

Murdered Smuggler

Mr. Rivera, a Peruvian who is believed to be hiding in Paris, is wanted for the murder of a Peruvian federal officer. The officer is believed to have been tortured in an attempt to find out what he knew about smuggling operations in Lima, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

Another alleged conspirator, Alvaro Crespo Manzur, who is now said to be in Colombia, is believed to have murdered a fellow smuggler, Vicente Guzman, in October, 1978, sources said.

The killing was understood to have been the climax of a blood feud that grew out of a dispute over drug territorial rights, a dispute in which Mr. Guzman reportedly had Mr. Crespo's young daughter kidnapped and abused.

The indictment had remained sealed until after Emilio Pedrigon, a U.S. citizen and apparently the only alleged conspirator in the United States, was arrested Tuesday in Los Angeles.

The 168 overt acts listed by the U.S. attorney's office cover a period from Feb. 1, 1974, to Dec. 31, 1977.

Mr. Nelson said the cocaine-smuggling inquiry grew out of the indictment in San Diego in 1975 of two of the current defendants, Alberto Sicilia Falcon, a Cuban, and Carlos Kyriakides, a naturalized U.S. citizen, on charges of smuggling tons of marijuana.

Both are in prison in Mexico City awaiting trial on similar charges there.

According to a statement released by Mr. Lorenz, the overt acts listed involve more than 1,500 pounds of cocaine and cocaine base worth about $35 million.

Drug Use Up

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The use of marijuana, cocaine and other illicit drugs has increased substantially in the past several years and dramatically in the past two decades, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported yesterday.

The proportion of persons between 18 and 25 years old who have used marijuana at some time in their lives jumped from 4 percent in 1962 to 60 percent in 1977 and 68 percent in 1979, according to the department.

Since 1962, "the proportion who have tried harder drugs — cocaine, heroin and hallucinogens — has increased from 3 percent to 33 percent" in the 18-to-25 age group, the report said.

The findings were based on a national survey for which 7,000 people were interviewed in 1979.

Greece Assigns Armed Policemen To Protect German Nudist Resort

ATHENS, JUne 20 (NYT) — The Greek government has assigned armed police to protect West German nudists who have been harassed by Orthodox Church bishops and followers determined to eliminate this country's first official nudist camp.

A spokesman for the National Tourist Organization of Greece said the that Ministry of Public Order had deployed permanent police patrols after 1,000 demonstrators, led by bishops and senior clergy, tried to storm the Salandi Beach resort in southern Greece last weekend. They were turned back by policemen.

The demonstrators, who chanted such slogans as "Nudism is the devil's invention!" and "Take your orgies back to Germany!" then held mass prayers on the nudist beach and in a statement threatened to use violence unless the colony were closed down within the week.

A West German Embassy spokesman said that his government was satisfied that the police measures were adequate.

The National Tourist Organization backed the nudists yesterday and condemned the demonstrators as "religious fanatics and hypocrites." A spokesman for organization said that it is considering opening more nudist camps.

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...ret Service
...ologizes to
...S. Union Chief

...ROIT, June 20 (AP) — The ... Service has issued a formal ...y and a $3,500 check to a ...t union leader who was ...d from the floor of the Com... ...tion Workers of America ...tion in Detroit and held 30 ...s for allegedly threatening ...nt Carter.

...on Weinstein, Secret Service ... director, confirmed Wednes... ...t a copy of a letter signed by ...d distributed by supporters ...e Margolis was legitimate. ...ter was accompanied by a ... a $3,500 check to cover per... ...amages, which Secret Service ...man Jack Warner also con... ...as legitimate.

Margolis, 32, is a member of ...cutive board of Communica... Workers of America Local ... San Francisco. An hour be... ...t Carter was to address the ...tion in Detroit last July 16, ...i dragged from the hall by a ...ervice agent and Detroit po... ...er refusing to speak to the ...luntarily.

Margolis said Wednesday in ...one interview from Los An... where she was attending the ... annual convention, that the ...old her the Secret Service ...formation alleging she had ...ed the president's life. ...aid agents did not search her ...apons but pored over her ...outlining remarks critical of ...rter that she hoped to make ...the president's question-an... ...ession with delegates.

...ber Output Goals
...ounced by Carter

...HINGTON, June 20 (UPI) ...sident Carter yesterday di... the national forests to har... ...tween 11-billion and 12.5-bil... ...ard feet annually by 1985 to ...ajor demands in the U.S. ... industry for an increase in ...tion of lumber and wood ...ts.

...year, 12.2-billion board feet ...g harvested, and during fis... ...1 the goal is 11.9-billion ...eet. As required by law, Mr. ... planned to submitted to ...ss today the five-year updat... ...tement of policy" for the Service. Congress often has ...o the presidential goals on

...Explosion in Ohio

...OUGHBY, Ohio, June 20 ... One man was seriously ... and a four-block area was ...ed yesterday when an explo... ...ked a Propane Gas Indus... ...nt in this Cleveland suburb. ...lanka, 23, was filling a tank ...uid propane when a spark ...the fuel, firemen said.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
43¼	27½	ACF	2.50	7.5	6	111	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	− ½
18⅝	11½	AMF	1.24	8.6	5	115	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	− ¼
20	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.8	99	96	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
12¼	7⅞	APL	.50t		35	88	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¾
40½	24¾	ARA	1.82	6.0	6	1616	31	30⅜	30½	
54⅞	24⅜	ASA	3	6.1		407	49⅞	48⅝	49½	
12⅞	8¼	ATO	.60	5.4	4	39	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
31¾	17	AVX s	.32	1.2	12	106	27	26¼	26⅜	− ⅝
46½	32¾	AbbtLb	1.20	2.7	14	824	45⅞	44⅝	44⅞	− ½
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	5.3	5	469	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ ¼
4⅝	2¾	AdmDg	.04	1.2	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14½	11	AdaEx	1.49e	11.		39	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e	5.0	9	11	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
40½	26⅝	AMD n			12	83	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	− ½
39½	29½	AetnLf	2.12	5.7	5	1522	37⅜	36½	37⅛	+ ¼
28¼	15	Ahmans	1.20	5.1	5	79	23⅝	23½	23½	− ¾
3⅛	2	Aileen				85	3	2⅞	3	
42⅛	27½	AirPrd	.80	2.1	9	109	38⅞	38⅜	38½	− ⅜
28¼	16¼	AirbFrt	1.20	6.9	8	16	17¾	17½	17½	− ⅜
17½	7⅜	Akzona	.80	7.6	6	86	10⅞	10¼	10½	
8¼	5½	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		19	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
84	58½	AlaP	pf 9	12.		z200	75	75	75	+1
101¾	75½	AlaP	pf 11	12.		z100	90	90	90	
79½	53	AlaP	pf 8.28	12.		z10	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
15¼	13	Alagsco	1.48	9.9	5	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	− ¼
55⅛	19½	Alaskin	.50	1.1	9	281	45⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+1¼
23	21	Alskaln	wi			4	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
36	23¼	Albany	s 1	3.5	8	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
10¾	6⅞	Alberto	.36	4.0	9	39	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	Albtsn	s .80	4.0	8	57	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	− ½
29½	22⅝	Alcan	s 1.40	5.3	5	1218	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅜
37¼	25	AlcoStd	1.68	5.8	6	40	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	6.8	9	54	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	17½	AllgCp	1.08a	4.5	4	16	24⅜	24	24	−1
28⅞	19½	AlgCp	pf2.86	11.		9	25⅝	25½	25½	
37⅝	17¼	AlgLud	1.40	5.1	4	167	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ¼
36¼	32⅜	AlgLd	pf 3	6.9		5	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15½	AlgLd	pf2.19	11.		7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
18	12½	AllgPw	1.80	11.	8	179	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅝	AllenGp	1	6.6	6	38	15¼	15	15¼	
61⅝	33¼	AlldCh	2.20	4.3	7	1123	51⅛	50½	50⅞	− ⅜
14¼	10⅝	AlldMnt	.86	6.7	6	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
27½	18¾	AlldStr	1.70	7.7	5	137	22¼	21⅞	22	− ½
38⅜	22⅝	AllisCh	2	8.0	5	713	25	24⅝	25	− ⅜
18⅝	10¼	AllrAu	.64b	4.8	7	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅜
21⅞	12	AlphPr	.72	4.8	4	15	15⅜	15	15	− ⅜
70⅞	48⅝	Alcoa	3.20	5.4	4	452	59⅞	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅜
38⅝	17½	AmlSug	1.60	4.2	14	45	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ½
59½	35½	Amax	2.40	4.9	7	878	49⅞	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅝
76½	47	Amax	pf 3	4.7		10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	− ⅝
32¼	16⅝	Amrce	1.32	6.6	4	25	20	19⅞	20	
52	28⅛	Amrc	pf2.60	7.6		1	34	34	34	
61½	37	AHess	2	3.8	4	613	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅞
132½	83	AHes	pf3.50	3.0		6	117½	117⅛	117½	−1¾
14	6⅞	AmAir	.10i		23	229	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
6	2⅝	AmAir	wt			30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
19⅞	14	AAir	pf 2.18	14.		38	16⅛	16	16⅛	
19¾	12	ABakr	1.20	7.3	21	59	16½	16¼	16½	
77⅞	58⅝	ABrnds	5.80	7.5	7	178	77⅛	76⅝	77	+ ⅜
36⅜	27⅛	ABrd	pf1.70	4.7		6	36½	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
33½	21⅜	ABrd	pf2.75	9.7		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅜
39½	29⅜	ABrd	pf2.67	6.8		185	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	26	ABdcst	1.60	5.4	5	449	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅜
16⅜	13	ABldM	.78	5.8	6	5	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
41⅞	27¼	AmCan	2.90	8.8	5	160	33⅛	32⅝	33	
27¼	23½	AmCan	pf2.80	11.		16	26½	26¼	26¼	− ⅛
8¼	4¼	ACentry			6	63	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
38	20⅝	ACyan	1.60	5.5	8	1411	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+1⅛
19¾	12⅜	AmDistl			60	85	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
24⅜	14⅝	ADT	1.16	5.9	7	70	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
22¼	15¼	AElPw	2.22	12.	8	962	19½	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
36⅜	25¼	AmExp	2	5.7	7	508	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	AFamil	.60b	7.1	4	185	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
22½	15⅛	AGIBd	2.22e	11.		23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
22⅝	16⅝	AGnCv	1.44a	6.5		36	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	24⅝	AGnIns	1	2.9	5	92	34⅝	33⅞	34	
16½	11⅛	AHeritLf	.60	4.5	6	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
24½	14½	AmHoist	1.12	6.2	5	35	18	17⅞	18	− ⅛
30¼	21⅝	AHome	1.70	5.9	11	1608	29⅛	28⅞	29	− ¼
36½	26⅝	AmHosp	.92	2.6	12	138	35½	35	35	− ⅜
11⅝	6	AmInvt	.40a	3.6	9	149	11	10¾	11	
39¾	24⅛	AMI	s .80	2.1	11	739	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	
9½	4⅝	AmMotrs	.30	5.7	4	751	5⅝	5⅜	5¼	
54⅝	39⅝	ANatR	3.44	8.0	8	120	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
31½	15¼	AmSLFla	.80b	3.4	5	9	23⅝	23⅜	23½	− ⅛
19⅞	11⅛	AShip	.80	5.9	11	50	13⅞	13½	13⅝	− ⅛
59⅞	44⅝	AStand	4	7.2	5	388	55⅞	55	55½	+ ⅜
10⅛	5½	ASterll	.32	4.1	8	193	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
34½	20⅛	AmStr	.80	3.0	6	56	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
59⅝	38½	AmStr	pf5.51	11.		1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
59⅞	45	ATT	5	9.4	7	2688	53⅛	52⅞	53	− ⅛
62½	48⅛	ATT	pf 4	7.0		6	57⅛	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	38⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	8.2		100	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+ ½
14⅝	10⅝	AWatWk	.96	8.2	5	21	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
21⅛	16	Ameron	1.20	6.4	5	28	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	Ametek	s 1	4.4	11	78	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	− ⅛
32¼	18½	Amfac	1.32	4.5	7	37	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ¼
41	33	AMPInc	1	2.7	10	258	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	− ⅛
30¼	14	Ampco	.40a	2.7	5	6	22	22	22	− ¼
28⅝	14¼	Ampex	.20	1.0	9	483	19½	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	AmrepCp			11	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅛	14	Amstar	1.35	6.1	8	154	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Amst	pf .68	11.		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44⅜	30⅛	Amsted	2.40	6.9	5	9	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Analog	s		16	44	20⅜	20	20⅛	− ½
18⅝	13⅝	Anchor	s1.28	7.4	6	46	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.1	6	130	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅜
8⅛	5½	Angelica	.40	5.2	6	37	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
29⅝	24⅝	AnhausB	n.96	3.5	8	535	27½	27⅛	27½	
33⅛	13½	Anixter	.48	1.7	7	365	28⅛	27	27½	−1¼
26½	18	Apache	s.28	1.2	19	128	23⅝	23⅛	23½	− ⅜
10¼	5⅛	ApldDig			8	127	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
24½	15	ApldDig	pf1	5.8		1	17½	17½	17½	− ⅜
18⅝	7½	ApplMg	1.55t	14.	8	95	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	5.7	5	125	22⅜	22	22⅛	− ⅛
31¼	22½	Arcat	pf2.16	8.5		3	25½	25½	25½	− ⅛
39⅞	20½	ArchrD	.20b	.6	12	409	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅜
9⅝	2⅝	ArctEn	.05t			24	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	ArizPS	2	10.	6	363	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
109	77	ArlPpf	10.70	10.		z70	104	104	104	
11½	6⅞	ArkBst	.60	8.4	15	x3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
31½	21⅞	ArkLG	s1.24	4.1	10	416	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	ArlenRty				173	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	5⅜	Armada			7	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
32⅞	20⅝	Armco	1.50	5.4	6	204	28⅛	27⅞	28	− ⅛
24½	14⅝	ArmRu	1.20	7.0	4	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	ArmWin	1.10	6.9	6	246	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
33	16⅜	ArrowE	.20r	1.0	7	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
15¼	9⅝	Arvin	1.12	10.	5	76	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
25⅞	18½	Arvin	pf 2	10.		6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
58½	17⅝	Asarco	1.40a	2.9	3	655	36⅝	35¼	36	− ⅝
42⅝	25⅜	AshlOil	2.20	5.8	5	87	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	− ⅛
46⅝	36⅛	AshlO	pf4.50	9.8		28	46	46	46	− ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	AsdDG	1.50	6.6	7	55	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	Athlone	1.40	7.9	4	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
20⅛	14⅞	AtCyEl	1.96	10.	8	132	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
106	62⅛	AtlRich	3.40	3.6	9	1236	94⅞	93	94	−3½
50½	43	AtlRich	wi			29	47⅛	46½	47	−1½
126½	74½	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.5		3	113⅝	112	113⅛	−2⅛
24¼	10½	AtlasCp				19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
41	31⅜	AutoDta	.76	2.1	15	265	38	36⅜	37	−1
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20	5.7	3	428	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	− ⅛
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	7.6		3	55	55	55	
23⅛	15⅛	Avery	.72	4.1	7	142	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	− ⅜
32⅝	18	Avnet	1	3.8	6	261	26⅛	26	26⅛	− ⅛
53¼	31⅝	Avon	3	8.3	9	675	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	
21	17⅛	Aydin	s		15	63	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
2⅜	1⅛	BT Mtg				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅝	7⅝	Bache	.50a	4.4	4	343	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
34½	27½	BkrInt	s .48	1.5	18	720	32⅝	31⅝	32	− ⅜
24⅛	12⅝	Baldor	s .24	1.3	12	22	18⅝	18	18⅛	− ⅛
40½	22⅝	BaldwU	1.60	4.0	6	37	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
60	35⅛	BldU	pf 2.20	3.9		3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
28⅝	19	BallCp	1.40	6.0	5	68	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	19	BallyMf	.18	.4	16	614	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝	
25⅛	18⅛	BaltGE	2.44	10.	8	173	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
49	34⅛	Balt	pf B4.50	10.		z110	43	43	43	+1½
43	19½	BanCal	1.12	4.1	6	40	28	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
19¾	14⅛	Bandag	.70	4.1	8	132	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	BangPnt	1	4.5	3	8	22⅛	22	22⅛	
44⅛	23	BanP	pf 2	6.3		1	31½	31½	31½	−2
43⅛	26⅛	BkNY	2.72	7.5	5	107	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.4	5	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	20⅛	BnkAm	1.44	5.4	6	985	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
51⅝	35⅛	BankTr	3.20	6.8	4	219	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.4		261	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	31	BkTr	pf4.22	9.4		2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Banner	.14	1.3	20	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
58⅝	33½	BarberO	1.60	2.8	19	35	58⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅝	BardCR	.36	2.3	11	172	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
21⅛	14⅝	BarnGp	.80	5.0	4	4	16⅛	16	16	
24⅛	16⅛	BarnBk	n1.20	5.1	6	801	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	BarryWr	.52	2.1	11	69	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
46½	23½	Bausch	s1.28	2.9	13	272	44	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅛
45⅛	35⅛	BaxtTrv	.40	1.4	13	990	45⅛	45	45⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	BayFnci				215	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	BayStG	2.20	9.0	6	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6⅛	6⅛	Bayuk	s			1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36⅛	21½	Bearing	.92	4.0	7	434	24	23	23	−1
24¼	16½	BeatFd	1.20	5.7	8	580	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
49½	34⅛	Beat	pf 3.38	7.6		16	45	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
32½	23⅛	Beckm	.32	1.3	14	188	25	24½	24⅛	− ½
37	26⅛	BectnD	.92	2.4	11	46	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
16	7⅛	Beker			5	305	12½	12	12⅛	
50	29	BelcoPt	1	2.5	6	90	40	38⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	18½	Beldan	s		5	38	u18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	BeldnH	.36b	6.0	6	22	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	BellHow	.96	3.9	9	82	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	BellInd	.20a	2.8	5	32	10	9⅛	9⅛	
19¼	14½	BellCd	g 1.64			29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
30½	21	Bemis	1.40	6.3	7	11	22⅛	22⅛	22½	− ⅛
55⅛	36⅛	Bendix	2.84	6.3	6	395	45⅛	45	45	− ⅛
41⅛	35	Bendx	pf			114	41½	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅛
32½	17⅛	BentCp	2	9.2	6	73	22	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
47	33½	Benef	pf4.50	12.		z150	39	39	39	+1½
26½	16¼	Benef	pf2.50	11.		z100	23	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
19⅛	2⅛	BengtB			15	1805	12	11½	11⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	3	BerkeyP			7	54	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
29⅛	15½	BestPd	.24	1.1	9	56	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
26¼	19	BethStl	1.60	7.2	4	411	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ⅛
48¼	34⅛	BigThr	.88b	1.9	13	12	45⅛	45½	45½	− ⅛
35⅛	17	Binney	.92	4.5	10	7	20½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
30⅛	12	BlsFSL	s.80	2.6	9	311	u30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	BlackDr	.76	4.1	7	1550	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
24½	13⅛	BlairJn	1	5.1	6	43	19⅛	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
25½	15	BlissL	1.10	5.8	5	21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	21½	BlckHR	1.60	5.9	10	38	27⅛	27	27	
37⅛	23½	BlueB	1.80	7.1	4	965	25⅛	25	25⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	BobbieBr			150	253	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
39⅛	32	Boeing	s1.20	3.4	6	1665	35½	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
42½	27	BoiseC	1.75	4.7	6	599	37⅛	37	37	− ½
27⅛	19⅛	Borden	1.90	7.7	6	182	24⅛	24	24⅛	
42⅛	29⅛	BorgW	2.30	6.4	5	51	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Bormns	.20e	5.3		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
24¼	18⅛	BosEd	2.72	11.	8	848	u24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	8¼	BosE	pr1.17	11.		73	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	10	BosE	pr1.46	11.		11	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Braniff	.10i			405	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	BrigSt	1.28a	5.2	7	57	24⅛	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
40⅛	30½	BristM	1.60	4.0	11	342	39⅛	39½	39⅛	
44⅛	32	BristM	pf 2	4.7		310	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
38⅛	23⅛	BritPet	1.47e	4.8	7	309	34⅛	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	6.6	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	BkyUG	2.22	9.1	7	47	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	BwnSh	1.20	5.1	5	13	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−1½
30	13⅛	Brown	.30	1.1	6	182	26½	26⅛	26½	
28⅛	21⅛	BwnGp	2	7.7	4	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	12½	BwnFer	.70	4.1	10	891	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Brnswk	.90	7.7	6	378	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
30	22½	Brnsk	pf2.40	9.4		15	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
32½	17⅛	BrushW	s 1	4.2	8	73	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
25	15½	BucyEr	.88	4.3	7	1734	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	BufFor	s 1	7.1	7	10	14	14	14	
14⅛	7⅛	Bundy	1	11.	10	17	9	8⅛	9	
19⅛	14⅛	BunkrH	2.04	11.		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	BunkR	1.20	4.5	7	37	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	BurlInd	1.40	7.3	6	123	19½	19	19⅛	− ⅛
80⅛	49	BurlNo	2.10	3.0	4	500	70⅛	69⅛	70	+ ⅛
38½	33	BrlNo	wi			6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	−1½
7½	5⅛	BrlNo	pf .55	9.4		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
71½	44⅛	BrlNo	pf2.85	4.4		102	62	61	62	− ⅛
35⅛	22⅛	Burndy	1	3.0	9	41	33⅛	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	BrnsRL				339	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
87½	60⅛	Burrgh	2.60	3.9	9	294	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
15	10⅛	Butirin	s.52	5.0	5	32	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
18⅛	10⅛	Buttes			11	264	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
44⅛	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.4	13	62	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	− ⅛
54⅛	42½	CBS	2.80	5.6	7	282	50⅛	50	50	− ⅛
11⅛	5½	CCI			4	92	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	CLC			4	4	8⅛	8	8	
18⅛	10⅛	CNA Fn			4	32	15⅛	15½	15⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	15	CNA	pf 1.10	5.6		10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	8	CNAI	1.14a	11.		40	10⅛	10½	10⅛	− ⅛
71	50⅛	CPC	3.40	5.0	9	94	68⅛	68½	68⅛	− ⅛
18	13⅛	CP Nat	1.85	10.	9	35	u18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
28½	13⅛	CTS	.80	4.4	7	31	18	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
75⅛	37	CabotC	2	2.7	8	23	75⅛	73⅛	73⅛	−1⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Cadence			3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
36½	10	Caesars			13	604	15⅛	15	15½	
27	16⅛	Callhn	s1.47t	6.9	7	85	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+ ½
7⅛	2⅛	CamerB			7	12	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
44½	17	CmRdLk	g1a	1.4		199	44⅛	42⅛	44	− ½
34⅛	25⅛	CamSp	1.90	6.3	7	44	30⅛	30	30	− ⅛
27½	19⅛	CampT	1.20	5.1	8	55	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
43⅛	26⅛	CdPac	g1.70e			331	35⅛	35⅛	35½	− ⅛
18	12⅛	CanalR	.64	3.8	24	x5	17	17	17	+ ¼
29¼	18⅛	Cannon	1.20b	5.1	5	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
54½	37⅛	CapCits	.20	.4	11	184	53	52½	52⅛	
26⅛	16	CapHold	1.08	6.3	6	146	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	4	Caring	g .28		13	358	8	7⅛	7⅛	
32½	18⅛	Carlisle	.90	2.8	7	57	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
29½	21	Carnat	1.46	6.3	7	264	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	45½	CaroCO	5	10.	9	z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅛
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	5.7	4	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	CarPw	2.34	11.	7	316	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27½	18⅛	CarP	pf2.67	11.		3	25	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
36	24⅛	CarTec	1.90	6.1	6	37	31½	30⅛	31	− ⅛
13½	10⅛	CarrGn	.79e	6.3		4	12⅛	12½	12½	− ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	CarsPir	1.30	8.3	4	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	CartHw	1.16	6.6	7	313	17⅛	17½	17½	− ⅛
8⅛	6	CartWal	.48	5.2	7	29	8	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	CascNG	.92	9.4	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
19	10⅛	CastlCk	.80b	6.0	13	55	13¼	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
59½	43½	CatrpT	2.40	4.8	9	813	49⅞	49½	49⅝	− ⅜
17¾	11¼	CecoCp	.75	5.5	3	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
50	37	Celonse	3.60	7.6	5	76	47⅝	47	47⅜	− ¼
48¼	36⅝	Celan	pf4.50	11.		1	42	42	42	
8⅞	4¼	Cenco			6	81	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
48	23¾	Centex	.25	.7	13	96	38	37	37½	+ ¼
16½	11¼	CenSoW	1.50	10.	7	424	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	− ¼
20¼	15	CenHud	2.16	11.	6	43	19⅛	19	19	− ⅛
17¼	12½	CenIlLt	1.70	11.	7	56	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
14½	10	CenIlPS	1.40	10.	8	1096	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
32¾	23⅛	CenLaE	s		10	342	32½	31½	31⅞	− ¼
15½	10⅞	CeMPw	1.64	11.	7	52	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	8⅝	CenSoya	.84	7.1	10	214	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅜
28⅝	21⅛	CenTel	2	7.8	8	156	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
54⅝	19½	CentrDat	1	2.8	12	245	35⅝	34	35⅛	+1½
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.64	7.4	5	47	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	Crt-teed	.90	6.2	12	292	14⅝	14½	14½	− ¼
29⅜	11⅜	CessAir	.40	2.3	9	1494	18⅛	17	18	+1
28⅝	19⅝	Champin	1.40	5.6	6	429	25⅛	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
28½	19¼	Chml	pf1.20	4.9		9	24½	24⅜	24⅜	− ¼
13⅝	7⅝	ChamSp	.80	8.9	6	146	9	8⅞	9	
50	17	ChartCo	1	4.3	1	645	23⅝	23¼	23½	− ⅛
45¼	11¼	ChartCo	wt			183	16¾	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
25½	11¼	ChartCo	pf			73	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
11¼	8⅝	ChasFd	.79e	7.2		66	11	10⅞	11	
47	32¼	ChasM	2.80	6.2	5	1122	45⅜	44⅝	45	− ⅛
86⅝	53	ChasM	pf7.60	9.9		1	77	77	77	−3
14½	7	Chelsea	.60	7.9	4	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
44¼	33¼	ChmNY	3.48	8.9	5	307	39½	38⅝	39	− ⅛
22⅝	16¼	ChNY	pf1.87	9.0		8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅛	ChesVa	s.84	3.8	7	19	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
28½	19⅝	ChesPn	1.28	4.6	10	198	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
34½	25	Chessie	2.56	8.1	5	558	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	− ½
18¾	10¼	ChiMlw			15	62	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅜
43	15¾	ChiMlw	pf			10	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
28⅝	16⅝	ChiPneT	2	9.0	7	41	22¼	22	22¼	− ¼
5⅛	3⅛	ChkFull	.10e	2.4	5	67	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
25	12⅝	ChrisCft	.52t	2.6	8	67	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	− ½
9¾	7⅛	ChCft	pf 1	12.		1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	Christn	.40e	3.6	8	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	
26⅛	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.8	6	27	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	− ⅛
180½	62⅛	Chroma	pf5	6.4		7	80	78½	78½	
11⅝	5⅝	Chrysler				2049	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
6	2	Chrys	wt			342	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	6⅛	Chrys	pf			230	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+1
28⅜	18⅝	ChurCh	.72	3.3	7	197	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
30¼	23	CinBell	2.52	9.3	6	1	27	27	27	− ¼
20¼	14⅝	CinGE	2.04	11.	8	136	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
41¼	28½	CinG	pf 4	11.		z110	36½	36	36	+ ½
103¼	67⅛	CinG	pf 9.30	11.		z100	88	88	88	+1⅛
104	63½	CinG	pf 9.52	11.		z280	88	86⅛	88	+1½
37⅜	18	CinMil	1	3.0	9	57	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
26⅛	17	Citicrp	1.42	6.4	6	1328	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	29⅝	CitiesSv	s		7	416	38⅛	36½	37	−1
29	14½	CityInv	1.50	5.4	5	5944	28⅛	27⅛	28	+1
2	1⅛	CityInv	wt			78	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
45	22¼	CityIn	pf 2	4.7		222	43½	42¼	43	+1¼
45	29⅝	ClarkE	2.20	7.1	4	100	31¼	31	31⅛	− ⅛
52⅝	24⅝	ClarkOil	1.40	4.0	3	143	35½	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
37¼	25⅝	ClvCif	1.40a	5.2	7	26	27	27	27	
19½	13½	ClevEl	2	11.	8	183	18⅛	18	18⅛	− ⅛
78⅛	54⅛	ClvEl	pf7.40	11.		z100	66	66	66	
11	4⅛	Clevepk	.60	9.4	7	24	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	
13⅛	7⅛	Clorox	.80	8.4	6	593	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	CluettPe	.68	7.9	5	58	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	CluettP	pf1	10.		11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅛	4½	Coachm				77	5½	5⅜	5½	− ⅛
33⅝	14⅛	CoastCp	.40	1.6	5	1428	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
34	23¼	CstlCp	pf1.83	6.7		3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅝	CocaBtl	.44b	8.8	11	806	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
41	28⅝	CocaCl	2.16	6.5	9	913	33½	33	33⅛	
22¼	13⅛	CldwBk	.94	4.5	7	59	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅞
16⅝	10	ColeNl	.80	6.3	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	Coleco			6	56	7	6⅞	7	
18⅝	11	ColgPal	1.08	8.1	6	1059	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
10⅝	6¼	CollAik	.72	9.4	7	68	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅛	6⅝	CollinF	.32	3.1	5	12	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
27	14⅝	ColPen	1.40	7.5	4	303	19⅛	18½	18⅝	− ⅛
54	35⅛	ColtInd	2.80	6.9	5	10	42½	42⅛	42⅛	− ⅛
47	28	ColGas	2.56	6.5	9	126	39⅞	39	39⅛	
37¼	21⅛	ColuPct	.50	1.8	7	66	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	ColSOh	2.32	9.4	8	14	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	19½	CSO	pf 2.42	12.		5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
115⅛	107	CSO	pf 15.25	13.		z270	u119	115⅛	119	+3⅛
20⅛	18⅛	CombnInt			6	104	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
64⅛	40⅛	CmbEn	2.60	4.6	9	1114	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	CmbEq	.90t	10.		242	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17	6⅛	Comdis	n.28	2.5	10	22	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
25	17½	CmwE	2.60	12.	9	1549	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
8⅛	6	CwE	wtA			6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	CwE	wtB			15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	14	CwE	pf 1.42	7.9		1	18	18	18	
20½	12½	CwE	pf 1.90	11.		15	16⅛	16½	16½	
21⅛	13⅛	CwE	pf 2	11.		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
103½	88	CwE	pf11.70	11.		z2400	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16	CwE	pf 2.37	11.		10	22	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
28	19⅛	CwE	pf 2.87	11.		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
47½	29⅛	Comsat	2.30	6.1	8	109	37⅛	35⅛	37½	+2
34⅛	17½	CoPsvc	.72	2.2	15	197	32⅛	32	32⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	CompS	1.88	11.	8	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
42⅛	17⅛	Compgr	.28	1.5	6	208	18⅛	d17⅛	18⅛	+ ½
24¼	11⅛	CompSci			12	183	21½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
59⅛	23½	Cptvsn			23	258	53	51⅛	53	− ½
14¾	9⅝	EssexCh	.80	7.2	6	11	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
36½	25	Estrin	s .68	2.1	10	154	32⅝	31½	31⅞	−1½
30½	22¾	Ethyl	1.50	5.6	5	34	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ¼
25⅝	16¾	EvanP	1.60a	7.8	5	114	20⅝	20⅛	20½	− ⅜
13½	9⅝	Evan	pf1.40	11.		4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ⅜
40⅝	26	ExCelO	2	6.3	6	122	32	31½	32	− ⅛
18⅝	13¼	Exclsr	1.81e	11.		27	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
69¾	50⅝	Exxon	5.20	7.7	6	2430	68	67¼	67½	− ¼
		— F—F—F —								
31¼	21⅝	FMC	1.40	6.0	5	62	23⅝	23¼	23½	− ⅜
40	27⅝	FMC	pf 2.25	7.3		4	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅝	Fabrge	.48	4.3	8	51	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	4	FabriCtr	.28	5.6	5	12	5	4⅞	5	
7¼	4½	FacetEnt	.15e	3.0	71	11	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
24⅜	21⅝	Fairchd	s.72	3.4	6	935	21⅝	d20⅝	21⅛	− ⅜
15¼	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	5.1	10	142	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	− ⅛
12	8½	Fairmtpf	1	8.3		z200	12	12	12	
15	9⅝	FamDlr	.40	3.8	5	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	FrWstFn			4	51	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	− ⅜
4½	2⅝	FarahMf			12	99	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Fedders				111	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
44	26	FedCo	2.40	6.9	9	4	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
65½	21	FedExpr			15	100	46	45⅝	46	− ⅜
20⅝	12½	FdMog	1.20	7.2	5	127	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	11⅝	FedNM	1.28	7.6	7	1720	17	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
35	22⅝	FedPB	1	3.6	8	48	28½	28	28	− ⅜
15⅜	12	FdSignl	s.80	5.7	7	20	14¼	14	14	
32⅝	21⅝	FedDSt	1.80	6.2	7	334	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	− ¼
26	17	Ferro	1.20	6.0	5	32	20⅛	20	20	− ½
13½	5⅝	FldFin	.40	3.8	7	674	10⅝	9⅝	10½	+ ⅞
34½	24⅝	FldUnl	2.80	9.0	5	10	31⅛	30⅞	31	
25	22½	Fldcst	2	7.4	4	12	27⅛	27	27	
17½	7	Filmwy	.20b	2.6		250	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
11	4⅛	Filmwy	pf			10	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
19	8	FinCoA	.50	3.8	5	161	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
19½	10¼	FinSBar	1	5.8	6	50	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
42⅝	20⅝	FnlFed	1.40	3.4	8	194	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	− ⅛
13½	6½	Firestn	.30t	4.3		345	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅜	FtChrt	.80	4.7	6	472	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	− ½
19⅜	10⅝	FstChic	1.20	8.2	6	502	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
44⅝	32½	FtBnTx	1.84	4.4	7	40	42½	42	42	− ½
43¼	32⅝	FtInBn	1.50	3.5	8	205	43	42⅝	43	− ¼
37⅝	13⅝	FstMiss	.50	1.4	17	264	34⅝	34	34⅝	
33⅝	24⅝	FstNBo	2.28	7.2	4	167	31⅝	30½	30½	− ⅜
15	3⅝	FstPa	.44	8.4	9	133	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1⅛	FstPa	wt			16	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	13½	FtUnRl	1.28	6.9	15	25	18½	18⅛	18½	
8⅛	5½	FtVaBk	.52	7.8	5	54	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
28	19½	FtWisc	1.88	8.1	4	22	23⅝	23	23⅛	
29	20⅝	FischCp	1.50	5.5	6	14	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	FishFds	.40	5.2		19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
24½	15½	FishrSci	.52	2.2	7	36	23⅝	23¼	23¼	− ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	FleetEnt	.52	7.6	8	150	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Fleming	1	5.3	7	18	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
22½	12⅛	FlexiV	.80	4.7	4	115	17	17	17	
14⅛	10⅛	Flexi	pf1.61	12.		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	FlaPL	2.72	9.8	7	1038	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
15⅜	12½	FlaPw	s1.56	11.	8	817	14⅝	14⅝	14½	− ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	FlaSt	s 1	4.5	4	24	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
68¼	34⅛	Fluor	s 1.20	1.9	13	558	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	−1⅛
28	18	FooteC	1.78	6.4	7	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	21⅛	FordM	4	17.	7	1782	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
30⅛	20½	ForMK	2	7.2	5	230	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
13½	9⅛	FtDear	1.24	10.		16	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	FrtHow	1.40	3.2	10	181	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	FosWh	.72	2.4	10	138	30	29⅛	29⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Fotomat				60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
48½	19½	FourPha			8	91	22½	21¼	22½	+1
14⅛	7⅛	FoxStaP	.68	7.0	6	75	10	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
44⅛	30⅛	Foxbro	1.30	3.5	9	50	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	FrankM	.48	3.9	5	615	12⅛	12	12⅛	
49⅛	31½	FrptM	s 1	2.4	10	596	39½	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	6½	Frigtrn	.30	3.9	8	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
40	23⅛	Fruehf	2.40	9.0	4	267	27	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Fuqua	.50	3.2	3	290	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
13⅛	7⅛	GAF	.80	6.9	5	108	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	GAF	pf 1.20	7.8		18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
46	24⅛	GATX	2.20	7.0	5	215	31⅛	31	31⅛	− ⅛
56½	32	GAT	pf 2.50	6.6		2	38	38	38	
49⅛	31	GCA	s .20	.5	18	151	41⅛	39⅛	41½	+1⅛
14⅛	7⅛	GDV			5	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
28	17½	GK Tec	1.30	5.2	4	166	25⅛	24½	24⅛	− ⅛
34	22⅛	GK	pf 1.94	6.3		15	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	GMR Pr				14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	30⅛	GalvHo	n.48	1.3	18	z12	36	36	36	− ⅛
40	22⅛	GamSk	1.50	3.8	6	254	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	39	Gannett	2	4.5	12	299	45	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛
10	5½	GapStr	.38	4.9	4	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21⅛	13½	Garfink	1.20	7.9	5	28	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	GasSvc	1.28	10.	6	25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Gatewy	.60	4.1	5	11	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
64½	36⅛	GearhtO	.40	.7	22	114	60⅛	60⅛	60½	−1
37⅛	22⅛	Geico	1.20	3.8	6	60	31⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ½
30	20⅛	GemCa			54	16	27⅛	27½	27⅛	− ⅛
17½	13½	GemIn	1.80	11.		4	16	16	16	
15⅛	10⅛	GAInv	2.12e	14.		46	14⅛	14½	14⅛	− ⅛
70⅛	39⅛	GnAmO	.60b	.9	19	153	68⅛	67½	67⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	13	GnBcsh	.80	5.1	4	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17½	7⅛	GenCare			14	30	17	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	16	GCinm	.68	3.3	9	190	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
85⅛	30	GDynam	1.20	1.8	9	235	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	−1⅛
32⅛	21¼	Integon	.48	1.8	10	180	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
21½	14	ItcoSe	1.92t	10.		14	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
42⅜	36⅝	Interco	2.64	6.2	6	587	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	− ⅛
92	81	Inter	pf 7.75	8.2		104	u94	91½	94	+2½
33⅜	22½	Intrlk	2.20	8.4	3	174	26⅝	26	26⅛	− ⅛
16⅜	9⅝	IntAlum	.60	5.4	5	24	11⅝	11	11⅛	− ⅛
74½	50⅛	IBM	3.44	5.9	11	2941	58⅝	57⅛	57⅞	
23⅛	16¼	IntFlav	.92	4.3	12	326	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
45½	22	IntHarv	2.50	9.1		643	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
26	30⅝	IntMn	s 2.32	6.9	6	281	34⅛	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	IntMult	1.32	7.5	8	117	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
47⅛	30½	IntPapr	2.40	6.8	6	2117	36⅛	35½	35⅝	−1
30⅛	12⅛	IntRectf	.32	1.6	6	20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	− ½
38⅛	22⅛	IntTT	2.40	8.9	8	5161	27½	26⅝	27	− ⅛
50	36⅛	IntTT	pfK 4	9.3		24	44½	43	43	−1⅛
56½	40	IntTT	pfO 5	10.		7	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	28	IntTT	pf2.25	6.4		11	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
53⅛	38⅛	IntTT	pf4.50	9.6		12	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	IntNrth	s1.80	5.0	7	677	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	16⅛	Intrpce	1.40	6.2	6	15	22⅛	22	22⅛	− ⅛
40	26⅛	IntpGp	1.60b	5.3	6	18	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	IntstPw	1.56	11.	8	23	14½	14⅛	14½	
22⅛	15⅛	InPw	pf2.28	11.		z200	20	20	20	+ ⅛
33	19⅛	IowaBf	.60	1.9	7	94	32	31⅛	32	
15⅛	11	IowaEl	1.40	12.	8	45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
21	15⅛	IowllG	2.10	11.	7	10	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
25	15⅛	Iowll	pf2.31	11.		z50	20½	20½	20½	−1
22⅛	16	IowaPS	2.20	10.	9	23	21½	21⅛	21½	
26	18½	IowaRs	2.52	10.	7	14	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ½
6⅛	3½	IpcoCp	.12	2.6	17	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
39⅛	30	IrvgBk	2.72	7.1	5	29	38⅛	38½	38½	− ⅛
35⅛	16⅛	ItekCp			11	412	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	1⅛	ItelCp				206	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
22⅛	19⅛	JWT Gp	s		7	34	22½	21½	21½	− ⅛
27½	19½	JamesF	1.40	6.2	6	68	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14⅛	JameRv	n.48	2.9	5	36	16⅛	16⅛	16½	− ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Jamsw	.12	1.4	4	x9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	JapnF	1.22e	15.		150	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
38	22⅛	JeffPilt	1.40	4.8	6	141	29⅛	29	29⅛	
37	22⅛	JerC	pf 4	14.		z100	28⅛	28½	28½	
80	52	JerC	pf 9.36	14.		z20	65	65	65	− ⅛
70⅛	48	JerC	pf 8.12	14.		z220	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
19⅛	13	JerC	pf 2.18	14.		29	15½	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	JewelC	1.92	7.0	6	16	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Jewelcor			7	10	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	JhnMan	1.92	8.5	6	533	22⅛	22½	22⅛	− ⅛
64	41⅛	JnMn	pf5.40	9.7		1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
82⅛	64⅛	JohnJn	2.30	2.9	13	384	79⅛	79	79⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	6½	JohnEF			9	19	8⅛	8½	8½	− ⅛
33	18	JohnCn	1.20	5.5	7	107	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
40	22½	JohnC	pf 2	7.3		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	JonLgn	.60	7.2	6	21	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
34	27⅛	Jorgen	1.50	5.0	5	28	30	30	30	
17⅛	14⅛	Jostens	s.96	5.8	8	126	16⅛	16½	16½	− ⅛
38½	26⅛	JoyMfg	1.90	5.3	9	439	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
56½	23	KLM	3.49e	11.	16	2	32	32	32	
28⅛	17⅛	K mart	.92	4.1	8	801	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
25⅛	15⅛	KaisrAl	1.20	6.2	3	220	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	KaisCe	1.40	6.1	5	65	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	KaiC	pf 1.37	7.5		32	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	24⅛	KaisrSt			22	491	44⅛	43½	43⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	KaneMil	.28	3.2	1	63	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
30	15½	Kaneb	.80	3.3	8	174	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
24½	18⅛	KCtyPL	2.66	12.	9	386	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	28	KCPL	pf3.80	12.		z390	34⅛	33	33	−1
49½	31	KCPL	pf4.50	12.		z10	38	38	38	−2
23⅛	14⅛	KCPL	pf2.20	11.		11	20⅛	20	20½	
24⅛	15⅛	KCPL	pf2.33	11.		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
39⅛	24	KCSoin	1.18	3.1	6	52	35	34⅛	35	
10½	8	KCSou	pf 1	11.		z1100	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
18⅛	13	KanGE	1.94	12.	9	109	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	KanNb	1.48b	6.4	8	62	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	KanPLt	2.04	11.	7	119	19⅛	18⅛	19	− ⅛
24⅛	16	KaPL	pf2.32	10.		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	KaPL	pf2.23	11.		11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	KatyInd			4	115	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
37⅛	19	Katy	pf 1.46	5.5		2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
13⅛	6⅛	KaufBr	.24	2.5	6	162	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	15½	Keane	.60	3.2	5	39	19	18⅛	19	
16⅛	7	Keller	.30	3.6	11	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	Kellogg	1.32	6.4	9	98	20	20	20	
12⅛	8⅛	Kellwd	.80	8.8	152	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
38⅛	24⅛	KenilRty			25	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	Kenmt	s .72	3.2	7	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	22⅛	Kennct	1.40	5.2	5	668	26⅛	26½	26⅛	− ⅛
21⅛	15½	KyUtil	2.12	11.	9	88	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13⅛	8½	KerrGls	.44	4.1	6	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	KerrG	pf1.70	9.0		3	19	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
83⅛	50⅛	KerrM	1.80	2.5	11	961	72⅛	70⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	KeysCon				10	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
25	22½	Keysint	s		15	6	24⅛	24½	24½	− ⅛
39⅛	29⅛	Kidde	1.80	5.2	4	91	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
51⅛	37½	Kidde	prB 4	8.4		6	47½	47½	47½	
51⅛	40	Kidde	pfC 4	8.4		3	47½	47½	47½	
48⅛	37⅛	KimbCl	3.20	7.0	7	125	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	KingDSt	.90	8.5	5	159	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Kirsch	1.32	6.5	7	38	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	KnlgtRd	.70	3.1	8	89	23⅛	22½	22⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	15½	Koehrin	1.18	5.9	3	41	18⅛	18	18	
28⅛	17⅛	Koger	n1.20	5.0	30	62	24	23	24	+1
25	15⅛	Kollmr	s .40	1.7	13	45	23⅛	23	23⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	19	Koppers	1.40	6.2	7	90	23	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
47⅛	33½	Kopprpf	4	10.		z30	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
50⅛	39⅛	Kraft	3.20	7.0	7	358	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Kroehlr				12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27	14	Kroger	1.36	6.9	6	71	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	24½	Kubota	.56e	1.8	23	1	u31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Kuhlm	.80	10.	10	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29	27	KyotoCe	n.19t		4	25	243	u29⅛	29⅛	29⅛ + ⅛
15	8	Kysor	.80	8.6	4	45	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
14⅛	6¼	LFE	.12r	1.3	10	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	LITCO	1	7.0	6	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	2	LLCCp			66	124	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	LTV			2	1239	10⅛	10	10⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	LTV	pf 2.60	8.7		165	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	LQuint	1.11t	10.	11	40	11⅛	11	11⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	LacGas	1.86	9.4	6	3	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
19½	7⅛	LamsSe	s.80	8.8	4	38	9⅛	9	9⅛	
18½	10⅛	LaneBry	1	6.1	8	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅛	18⅛	Lanier	s .48	1.5	12	55	25	25	25	
19⅛	17⅛	LawtCh	.40	4.1	4	22	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19	LearPet	s.12	.4	12	308	20⅛	19⅛	20	− ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	LearSg	1.24	5.9	5	132	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
24½	19⅛	LswyTrn	1.30	5.7	6	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17¼	LeeEnt	.84	4.1	10	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	10	LegPlat	n.52	4.7	6	5	11	10⅛	11	
1⅛	1	LehValInd				8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	10⅛	Lehmn	1.49e	13.		384	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Lennar	.32	1.3	5	72	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	Lenox	.92	4.2	6	41	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	6	LesFay	.48	7.2	7	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Leucadia			1	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	LevFdC			36	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	LevFin	.75a	5.4		14	14	14	14	
39⅛	30	LevStr	s1.10	3.4	7	287	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
21⅛	15	LeviFF	1	4.5	5	42	22	22	22	
31⅛	23⅛	LOF	2.20a	6.1	4	45	25	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	LibtyCp	.68	4.9	5	167	14	13⅛	14	− ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	Litemk	.60	1.8	17	198	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
48⅛	28⅛	Liggett	2.50	3.7	11	26	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	− ⅛
63⅛	45⅛	LillyEli	2.10	4.2	11	660	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	+1
48	32⅛	LincNt	2.88	6.7	6	223	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	LinclPl	3	11.		16	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	LincPl	1.80a	11.		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Lionel	.20b	2.7	6	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	27½	Litton	1.20	2.3	7	364	52⅛	51⅛	52	− ⅛
86	41	Litt	ptc pf			1	80½	80½	80½	− ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Litton	pf 2	10.		4	20	20	20	
48⅛	20⅛	Lockhd			12	1034	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
45	25⅛	Loctite	.56	1.7	12	91	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Loews	1.20	1.6	2	321	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	10½	LomFn	1	6.2	7	45	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	LomMt	2.40e	11.	8	38	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	LnStar	1.65	5.9	5	54	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LILCo	1.78	11.	7	363	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
82⅛	55	LIL	pfJ 8.12	12.		z190	70	69	69	− ⅛
96⅛	61⅛	LIL	pfS 9.80	12.		12	80	80	80	
21⅛	15⅛	LIL	pfX2.47	11.		9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ½
25⅛	18⅛	LIL	pfQ2.47	11.		9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ½
33	22⅛	LongDr	.84	3.4	10	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29½	22⅛	Loral	s .60	2.1	15	130	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	29⅛	LaLand	1.80	4.4	8	512	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	18½	LaPac	.72	3.0	7	247	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	LouvGs	2.06	10.	9	40	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	Lowenst				19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	Lowes	n .68	3.6	10	19	17	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
68⅛	42	Lubrzl	1.80	2.7	13	277	66	65⅛	65⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LuckyS	1.12	6.9	8	343	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Ludlow	.80	7.3	5	86	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Lukens	.80	6.4	18	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	LynCSys	.40	3.1	9	535	13	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
30	20⅛	MACOM	.20	.7	24	196	28	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	41⅛	MCA	1.50	3.1	8	857	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	MEI	.44	3.1	8	160	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	16	MGIC	1.12	4.2	8	704	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	MGMGHtl				544	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	MacDn	.40	6.8	6	24	6⅛	6	6	
13⅛	5⅛	Macke	.32	4.5	7	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	MB Ltd	g n1.48a			3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Macmll	.80	6.8	7	151	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
41	30⅛	Macy	s 1.50	3.7	6	25	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
49	33⅛	Macypf	4.25	10.		z2120	40⅛	39	40⅛	+1⅛
20½	14	MdsFd	2.45e	12.		146	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	6	MagicCf	.32	5.1	6	69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
23⅛	26⅛	MalonH	1.12	3.9	9	18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	MalAst	n		5	462	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Manhin	.30b	5.5	3	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	ManhLf	.32	4.9	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26½	MirHon	2.52	7.5	5	195	33⅛	33½	33⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	28⅛	MAPCO	1.60	3.8	10	202	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	36⅛	MarOil	2	3.2	11	387	64⅛	62⅛	62⅛	−2⅛
21⅛	11⅛	MarMid	.90	5.7	4	117	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MarionL	.64	3.9	20	622	16½	15⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
20½	11⅛	MarkCtI	.36	2.1	9	23	17⅛	17½	17½	
21½	12½	Mark	pf1.20	6.3		3	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Marley	1	4.3	6	47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24½	Marley	pf			23	30⅛	30½	30½	− ⅛
24	13	Marriot	.20	1.0	10	402	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
72⅛	53⅛	MrshM	3.60	5.9	10	68	61	60⅛	61	+ ⅛
60	59⅛	MrshM	wi			18	u60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	MrshF	1.24	8.6	9	157	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
57⅛	34⅛	MartM	2.32	5.1	6	154	46	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
40⅛	15⅛	MaryK	.40	1.6	12	45	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Md Cup	.44	2.5	6	217	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
28½	17⅛	Masco	.60	2.3	9	154	26½	26	26	− ⅛
30⅛	20	Masonit	1.32	5.1	10	122	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
14	10½	MasM	1.39e	10.	9	49	u14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	6½	MasseyF				443	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	12	MasCp	1.80	11.		33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
11½	9⅛	MasInc	1.20	11.		41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	MatsuE	.35e	1.1	8	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Mattel	.30	3.8	7	514	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Mattel	wt			47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Mattl	pf2.50	10.		48	24	24	24	− ⅛
27⅛	18	MayDS	1.54	6.3	6	171	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
25⅛	15½	MayerO	1.10	6.6	6	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	MaysJW				8	1	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	21½	Maytg	1.80a	6.7	8	34	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
36½	18⅛	McDrm	1.40	5.1	47	955	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	McDr	pf2.20	7.3		25	30	30	30	− ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	McDr	pf2.60	10.		3	26	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
51⅛	34⅛	McDnld	.80	1.6	10	299	49	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	22⅛	McDonD	.80	3.0	6	435	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	McDonh	1.40	5.4	6	16	26	25⅛	26	
31⅛	23⅛	McGEd	1.80	7.8	6	117	23⅛	22⅛	23	
31⅛	23½	McGrH	1.52	5.0	10	30	30½	30	30⅛	− ⅛
89	35⅛	McIntyr	g			234	78⅛	75⅛	77⅛	− ⅛
16½	7½	McLean	.64	8.0		118	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
12	5⅛	McLout			31	17	6½	6⅛	6½	
25⅛	17	McNer	s.96	3.1	19	251	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
20½	11⅛	McNell	.90	6.9	7	45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
29	18	Mead	1.80	7.9	4	840	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
48½	20⅛	Measrx	.50	2.0	9	122	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
72⅛	40⅛	Medtrn	.80	1.2	13	73	68	67⅛	67⅛	− ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Melville	1.60	4.8	8	253	u33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
34	10	Memorex			4	96	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
41	30⅛	MercStr	1.25	3.6	4	1	35	35	35	− ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	MerTex	1.32	5.1	6	7	26	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
75⅛	56⅛	Merck	2.30	3.3	13	724	71	70⅛	70⅛	
41⅛	27½	Merdith	1.20	3.5	5	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
26⅛	15⅛	MerrLy	.96	4.3	6	469	22⅛	22	22⅛	
39⅛	27⅛	MesaP	s .12	.3	4	1732	u40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+3⅛
42⅛	27⅛	MesaRoy	n.87e	2.2		80	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Mesab	1.35e	9.2	10	45	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20½	13⅛	Mesta				5	16⅛	16	16⅛	− ⅛
9½	6⅛	MGMFlm	.20	2.7		479	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
74½	57⅛	Metrm	3.20	4.3	8	4116	u74⅛	73⅛	74½	+ ⅛
71	41	MtE	pfF8.12	15.		z70	54	53	54	
15⅛	11	MchGs	1.30	11.	10	1	12½	12⅛	12½	
28⅛	20⅛	MhWl	pf2.67	10.		12	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
22⅛	16	MdCTel	1.68	9.0	7	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27½	19⅛	MdCT	pf2.06	8.8		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	MidSUt	1.58	12.	7	1177	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2	MidlndM			3	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19⅛	MidRss	1.40	5.7	7	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	MillerW	1.20	5.0	9	75	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
41⅛	23⅛	MiltBrd	1.20	4.4	6	711	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	MiltR	s .40	2.4	11	18	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
25⅛	17¼	MinnGs	1.94	9.5	5	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
58⅛	46⅛	MMM	2.80	5.2	9	679	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	MinPL	2.04	11.	8	25	19	18⅛	19	
15⅛	10⅛	MirroCp	.96	8.4	6	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	MisnIns	s.80	2.4	7	53	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−1
62⅛	45⅛	MPacC	3.32	5.6	5	94	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MoPSv	1b	8.4	8	14	12	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
23½	16	MoPS	pf2.44	12.		17	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
89½	37⅛	Mobil	3.40	4.7	6	5579	73⅛	72	72⅛	−2⅛
2⅛	1⅛	MobileH			12	11	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
15⅛	7½	MdMer	.20	1.6	12	115	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	Mohasco	.22t		7	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	MohkDta			10	319	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	14⅛	MohkR	1.20	12.	11	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	14⅛	Monrch	1.60	5.1	5	33	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
50⅛	31½	Monogr	.65a	1.5	5	90	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	42⅛	Monsan	3.60	6.9	6	550	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	MntDU	1.80	8.4	8	97	21⅛	20⅛	21	
28⅛	18	MonPw	2.72	7.8	10	474	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
20⅛	14½	MonSt	1.88a	9.5		49	19⅛	18⅛	19	− ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MONY	1.02e	11.	9	78	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
58	27	MoorM	1.28	3.0	5	158	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	−1
54⅛	39⅛	Morgan	2.80	5.8	7	177	48⅛	48⅛	48½	
26⅛	22⅛	MorKn	s .92	3.9	7	40	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
19	10	MorseSh	.72	6.4	4	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	MtgTrAm			3	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
34½	21¼	MorNor	1.40	5.2	7	90	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
63⅛	40	Motrola	1.40	3.0	9	x588	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
40½	26⅛	MtFuel	2.36	6.1	10	65	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
26⅛	19	MtSTel	2.32	9.6	7	20	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	Monford			8	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛	

(Continued on Page 12)

Pyre[illegible]

Vicky Ellio[illegible]

[illegible]

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
weekend

ickens With a Difference:
he Royal Shakespeare Company's 'Nicholas Nickleby'

by Barbara Lovenheim

ONDON — Two days before the first preview of its epic two-night presentation of Charles Dickens' novel "Nicholas Nickleby," the Royal Shakespeare y was in a state of Dickensian bedlam. rectors Trevor Nunn and John Caird ll making last-minute changes in the script, John Napier was trying to or- 350 costume changes; 45 performers rking to perfect some 150 roles, and the t preview was canceled to make way st rehearsal.

the best of times and the worst of times mpany that excels in bigger-than-life ons. But chaos often gives birth to art, happened when the play opened at the Theatre on June 19 for six weeks.

oduction is distinctive and energetic, a g departure from the scores of films, and television serials that tend to sh Dickens' characters, omit his com- and highlight his naive melodrama.

pent a lot of time trying to define 'Dick- — it doesn't mean jolly, red-faced coach- Christmas cards," explains writer Da- r. "In this early novel, it does not even ictorian England. Dickens was portray- riod that combined a huge sense of ex- enthusiasm and adventure, but also a anxiety about the things being lost."

anslated the 900-page novel into dra- m with the help of the entire company. chapters aloud and acted out various nd a suitable style.

erfect fodder for the theater if you want g ready-made. It's picaresque, roman- lso a very powerful tale about injustice. was just beginning to look at the bi- national world and was writing out of an nger in himself," adds John Caird.

n in 1839, just seven years after the of the First Reform Bill in England, s Nickleby" reflects the disparity be- e rich and poor that was beginning to the social consciences of writers like

The novel follows the fortunes of 19- Nicholas and his younger sister, Kate, earn to make their way in the cruel and y world of London after being left pen- the unexpected death of their father. ome into contact with a wide variety of characters, ranging from the ragged ys of the Yorkshire schools, whom Ni- aches for a while; to the rich and mani- Mantalinis, who give Kate her first job ner's assistant.

Aldwych production is distinctive be- ries to recreate the spirit of Dickens' o create a sense of immediacy and e entire theater was rebuilt. A catwalk tructed around the dress circle; a run- way was extended halfway through the stalls; the wings were removed; two bridges were built across the stage and movable platforms are used to change scenes without a curtain.



Chris Davies

Roger Rees as Nickleby (left) and David Threlfall as Smike in the Royal Shakespeare Company's new adaptation of Charles Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

The 45 cast members are constantly on the set. They move their own scenery, change their costumes and run through the audience selling crumpets and calling out lines. They are a collective storyteller, relating the tale in dialogue, song and mime, commenting on incidents to retain Dickens' original narrative and stepping out of roles to comment on themselves.

The directors also took certain liberties with the manuscript. The original problem was selecting which incidents to retain — a process that continued through the five-month preparation period. Then they provided connective threads, tied up loose plot ends and added needed sequences. A more difficult and subtle decision was the one to deepen various characters, particularly those of the young virtuous women, in order to make them more credible.

"We decided not to punish Dickens as a novelist for creating naive women," explains Edgar. "We've given them more gumption, aggression and character than he did. We also selected elements of Nicholas that most truly bring out a 19-year-old boy's burning sense of injustice. We're all older than Dickens was when he wrote this at the age of 26 — and did better. If we didn't bring anything new to his work, the audience would not empathize."

Nonetheless, both Susan Littler (Kate) and Roger Rees (Nicholas) had to cope with many problems. For Littler, a 30-year-old throaty-voiced actress who received a Tony nomination for her performance in "Bedroom Farce," the challenge was making Kate credible:

"Although I look young, my voice sounds as if I'm 53 and have been at the gin bottle. But I took the part because Kate is not the most interesting character I've ever played. Dickens' heroines can veer towards the wet, and Kate is potentially an eight-hour drudge. The way to make her interesting is to understand her plight. She is a victim but she comes out on top. She becomes strong, resilient and worldly-wise."

The 35-year-old Rees also found challenges: "During the eight-week rehearsal period, I played almost every part — everyone did — and there were lots of young men who looked more like Nicholas. But they hadn't been knocked around so much and couldn't carry such a large role. Nick is extremely violent, excitable and intelligent — he's also very soppy when he falls in love — which isn't very intelligent or wise. My natural instinct is to underplay, but Nick has to be strong and it's difficult to be so positive and open. It's also quite tough to play the hero because you have to carry the story and don't get lots of laughs."

The result is a Dickens play designed for adults, not children. The scenes in the Yorkshire school are certainly compelling and approach the tone of "Marat/Sade" in their portrayal of brutality and human deformity; the scenes of marital strife are strong and sophisticated; the final triumph of Nicholas and Kate is reassuring and not at all soppy.

Dickens did not simply write good stories. He wrote complicated commentaries about a civilization filled with ironic disparities but also wedded to the notion that good will finally prevail. The Aldwych production tries to bring out some of Dickens' complexity and is admirable in that respect. It is also good fun. Susan Littler sums it up: "I think Dickens would be pleased, and that's the nicest thing you can say." ■

Kokoschka Remembered

by Alan Levy

POECHLARN, Austria — Oskar Kokoschka! OS-kar Ko-KOSCH-ka! The name rang out like a hammer on an anvil, spanning all the major artistic movements of three or four generations and siring a remarkable number of ideas whose time had come (and gone).

But Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980), who died this February a few days before his 94th birthday, lives on here, his birthplace, with an exhibition of more than a hundred paintings and lithographs that opened here on Friday.

For decades, just his initials, O.K., spelled a fighting word in Mitteleuropa. In Berlin in the 1920s, the proletarian caricaturist George Grosz — infuriated by O.K.'s renunciation of all isms, especially Marxism — published a pamphlet against "O.K.: The Art Whore." A little more than a decade later, when the Nazis confiscated and partially destroyed Kokoschka's work, calling it "degenerate art," he answered Hitler by painting his mocking, tormented masterpiece, "Self-Portrait of a Degenerate Artist" (1937). But Sir Herbert Read spoke for many, when he wrote: "There is no artist of the present so near to El Greco as Kokoschka."

All his life and in the four months since his death in Switzerland, he had to be talked of in labels, superlatives and headlines: A towering talent of the 20th century . . . painter, playwright, storyteller, teacher . . . the father of German Expressionist drama (with "Murderer, the Women's Hope," 1909) and author of an autobiography ("My Life," 1971) containing some of the finest German prose written in this century . . . poet and philosopher . . . Post-impressionistic Expressionist, rugged individualist, anti-abstractionist . . . visionary . . . and the most optimistic pessimist one could ever meet.

His life was turbulent and raffish, violent and treacherous, but always faithful to the world he had seen. "I believe in life," he told me, when I last visited him in Villeneuve. "And I believe in myself — even in the most shoddy situation. I can't cry. Oh, I can cry when I smell a rose, but not for myself."

A tiny man tending his garden and climbing ladders to paint ceiling-high crucifixions like an angry demon as he neared 90, "Mr. O.K." had the head of a caveman, the face of an aged monk and a finely etched mouth that spewed forth wisdom. For here was a landmark of a man: lover and portrayer of Alma Mahler, the composer's widow who destroyed his child and betrayed his art; friend of Rainer Maria Rilke, who wrote a poem about one of Kokoschka's still lifes and said in 1920 that O.K.'s "immense talent . . . grew as his work grew . . . in the same measure as his personality increased in stature" (O.K. was grateful but insisted "Rilke didn't have the feel" for him) . . . and contemporary of Thomas Mann, who hailed Kokoschka in 1933 as "a modern spirit and creator who, without a trace of backward-looking snobbishness . . . becomes a visionary because he sees."

He was born March 1, 1886 in this Austrian town of Poechlarn (the ancient "Bechelaren" of the Nibelungen legend) 58 miles west of Vienna and not far from the magnificent baroque abbey at Melk. His father was a native Prague goldsmith who had been wiped out by what Kokoschka called "shoddy methods and commercial values . . . I smelled this early — so I never joined any party, any ideology, any ism. I never applied for a job. I always wanted to keep my elbow free, to decide about my own life, to squeeze out of it whatever happiness I could feel, enjoy, see."

From his mother's side, Oskar Kokoschka must have inherited "second sight." Once, visiting friends, his mother suddenly stood up and said: "I must catch a coach immediately. I see my son lying in the garden covered with blood." And, indeed, upon returning home, she found Oskar's younger brother Bohuslav, half-bled to death. Attempting to chop down a tree, he had hacked his own leg instead.

O.K. attributed his mother's mystic insights to her lonesome mountain girlhood as the daughter of an imperial forester: "Solitude sharpens instincts. Second sight would be a normal condition if our daily life wasn't so disturbing. Animals keep it. Man loses it. Everybody would have it if he paid attention to his self."

"Second sight" and "seventh vision" were qualities his portrait subjects would later attribute to Kokoschka: "I grow more like your portrait of me with every passing year." To which he would reply: "The portrait painter who observes all the features in a face . . . merely brings out what time itself will later bring out."

His models included Pablo Casals, Konrad Adenauer, Ezra Pound, Max Reinhardt and the dancers Adele Astaire and Nijinsky. They ranged in age from Czechoslovakia's first president, T.G. Masaryk (1850-1937) toward the end of his life to Carlo Ponti, Jr., before he was 2.

Little Cipi Ponti's mother, Sophia Loren, came along personally to babysit and was told by the artist: "Your son is a genius. All children are born geniuses, but life teaches them to lose their genius."

"But how?" Sophia asked.

"It begins with parents," Kokoschka replied, "and goes on with teachers. And if they don't get him, the other children will."

Educated in the cultural cauldron of turn-of-the-century Vienna — at the School of Applied Arts and Vienna workshops, citadels of Klimt and Jugendstil — Kokoschka rebelled against the ornamental local lyricism by embracing the slashing forthrightness of Van Gogh and by joining forces with the architect Adolf Loos, pioneer of today's functional design and anointer of Kokoschka at 22 as "the greatest painter of

Continued on page 10W

e Pyrenees-Orientales: France's Sunniest Province

by Vicky Elliott

ONT ROMEU, France — The travel brochures boast that the mountainous Pyrenees-Orientales are France's sunniest province. It rains, they claim, only year. The nation's solar power plant at which soaks up the sun through a vast adjustable mirrors, is there to prove it. weet fortified wines of Banyuls, on the lain, have distilled the sun into a more form.

ain climates bring surprises, however. pid lover of mountains will be pleased at even in mid-May one can get stuck rd in a village with no electricity, after hike over the upland pastures.

the 1850s, the Pyrenees-Orientales, most southeasterly province on the order, had more truck with Barcelona is. Wine was transported around the eninsula by sail before it reached the and stagecoaches took the Catalan- population along the bandit-infested ard Spain. But in 1858, the railway ed, and traffic began to go the other mountains of Roussillon, as the prov- own to the French, were steadily depo- and the plain became a fruit-growing oducing pears, peaches and wine.

it is still off the beaten tourist track. sports thrive at Font Romeu, where lympic teams were trained for Mexico 968, and the sulfurous hot water that nt of the mountainside at dozens of at Vernet-les-Bains and Amelie-les- example — brings in cure-seekers throughout the year. But in the summer there is still room to breathe the mountain air alone.

One way to explore the area by car is to start from Perpignan, threading through the fruit orchards and past the fluted cliffs where the sea used to lap in prehistoric times. The road then climbs — with magnificent views of the Canigou, the area's second highest peak, towering behind — toward villages like Eus, built like a pyramid up the sides of a conical hill.

The area still has a medieval feel to it: Roussillon is full of Romanesque treasures, like the abbey church at St. Martin de Canigou and the priories at Marcevol and Serrabone. Above the town of Prades lies the 10th-century Abbey of St. Michel de Cuxa, the quarry for the sculpted columns that George Grey Barnard shipped across the Atlantic and reassembled, stone by rosy marble stone, at the Cloisters museum in New York. Some of them were left behind, and they stand in full pagan splendor round St. Michel's own cloisters, having been rescued from a bathing house that hijacked them in the 1890s.

The Catalan monk who shows visitors around points out that there is not a single Christian image on the capitals: There are Gilgamesh figures, strange square Buddhas and Assyrian curls, all directly cribbed from the oriental treasures of a Venetian Doge, Sylvester II, who was a friend of one of the abbots. Another piece of serendipity is the church's altar stone, a carved Roman slab that in a later reincarnation became the balcony of a local resident and was recently found to have the medieval signatures of no fewer than 200 ecclesiastical personalities clearly scratched into it.

The late Pablo Casals, who lived in Prades, held an annual music festival here in the 1950s and 1960s. The concerts were lively, but many visitors preferred to listen to rehearsals, packed on the staircases in the cellist's home. Prades was also the home of hermits in the Middle Ages, including the redoubtable Monk Gilles, who restricted his summer diet to an apple a day. Farther down the hillside, so the story goes, lived an even more ascetic colleague who subsisted on peelings from Gilles' daily apple.

Modern-day ascetics will appreciate the area's good hiking country. It was recently charted out again in a new series of maps published by the French Institut Geographique National, detailing the well-marked paths that branch off the *Grande Randonnee 10*, a massive 10-day hike along the border from the Atlantic coast south of Biarritz to the Mediterranean south of Perpignan. The Randonnees Pyreneennes office in St. Girons (Tel: (61) 66.02.19) suggests itineraries and places to stay to confirmed and reluctant hikers alike.

The less ambitious might choose as a starting point the tiny village of Mantet, which was depopulated in the Great Plague, recolonized under Louis XIV and is now the home of a handful of pioneering families who make their own electricity and soft Pyrenees goat cheese.

In the past, this tiny pastoral community settled in for the winter, isolated from its neighbors. Today, the village can be reached by a hair-raising new road chiseled into the mountain that has to be dug out by snowplows in winter.

In the pastures around Mantet one comes across the threadbare village shepherd: His flock of sheep hurtles down the slopes in a white torrent, frightened by the cloudy hulk of a Pyrenees sheepdog. The bushes smell of heliotrope, and gentian plants push their way through the earth. Dried mountain thistles litter the path. This is mountain life as it always has been.

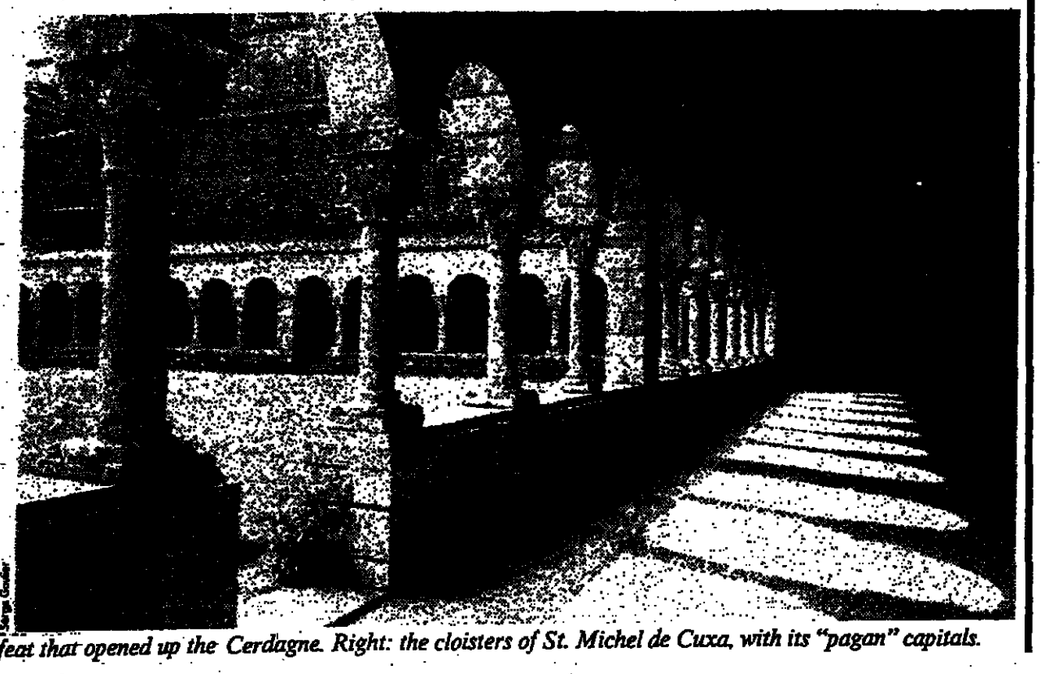
From here, one can also walk toward the Spanish border past a hut built by German soldiers in World War II. Recently, a wild-eyed Spaniard was in residence, well-supplied with quantities of dried peas — whether he was there in flight from the law or for sheer love of solitude, was impossible to discover.

Continuing up to Villefranche-de-Conflent, one enters the Cerdagne, a mountain fastness best reached by Le Petit Train Jaune, as it is affectionately known, the little yellow narrow-gauge railway that runs for 63 kilometers through a breathtaking roller coaster of exhilarating scenery, over precipitous viaducts, rushing streams and steep crevasses. The train's safety record has improved since its official inauguration in 1909, when the brakes on one wagon failed, and the unfortunate engineer in charge, Albert Gisclar, tumbled to his death.

This corner of France's hexagon, lying on the same parallel as Tuscany and Corsica, is a rich compost of Catalan and French. There are the twangy accents and the unexpected place names: Err and Ur and Molitg and Enveitg (the last pronounced something like *Envetch*.)

All roads seem to lead toward Spain, and one catches echoes of the pilgrims who passed here on their way to Santiago de Compostela. And the wholesome country food, the tomato salads and the grilled meat with rosemary, is to be recommended. As the Pyreneans put it, "On pelerine bien, mais on sancissonne mieux." ("We make good pilgrims, but we eat even better.") ■





The trestle of Le Petit Train Jaune, an engineering feat that opened up the Cerdagne. Right: the cloisters of St. Michel de Cuxa, with its "pagan" capitals.

Dinner with the Girl Your Husband Nearly Married

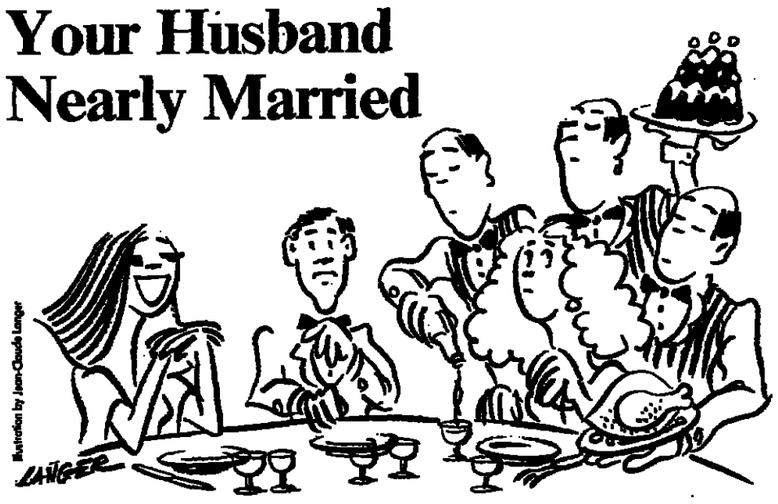


Illustration by Jean-Claude Langer

by Robert Musel

LONDON — Suppose your husband suggests you invite the woman he nearly married to your home as one of the guests at a luncheon? Obviously you want to be a gracious hostess. Obviously. But you want to turn her green with envy as well, don't you?

But how? A newly published book takes care of that situation and other equally unlikely everyday occurrences, such as what to serve the prime minister if she drops in with little warning. Or how to give a guest you don't particularly care for an afternoon of indigestion.

Debrett's, better known for publishing its famous guide to the peerage, has now revived "The Perfect Hostess," a pioneer book of etiquette, nearly 50 years after it first appeared.

It has aged well, for its then novel idea of supplying menus for specific eventualities turned out to be so timeless that Debrett's figured a completely new book wouldn't be any more ingenious and certainly less nostalgic.

Why, for example, rack one's brains on what to serve if your aunt visits the dentist and decides to spend the night in town? Rose Henniker-Heaton, who wrote the book and covers this possibility, says one should send an auntie recovering in bed a tray containing cream of chicken soup, mousse of sole, asparagus in season, orange jelly flavored with sherry.

"She will appreciate a glass of champagne if funds run to it," adds Mrs. Henniker-Heaton, from the more bountiful vantage point of 1931.

But to return to your husband's old flame. Mrs. Henniker-Heaton lists an "order of procedure." If you don't have a maid, hire one for the day. Polish the brass and silver, order flowers, scatter a few interesting magazines and a volume of Proust, complete with paper cutter, prominently on the table. Prop numerous invitations on the mantelpiece and dress the children in new clothes.

Before lunch, serve dry martinis. Then creamed lobster soup, fried chicken a la Marengo, *merveille aux marrons* (a chestnut dessert), cheese wafers and coffee. The implication is that, realizing she is outmatched, the ex-rival will probably decline the next invitation.

Never try to make Americans feel at home, advises Mrs. Henniker-Heaton. If they wanted to feel at home, they would have stayed in their own country. So be British. She assumes one is entertaining guests from Ohio and recommends a breakfast of porridge, bacon and eggs, toast, marmalade and jam. For British guests, simply add sausages, grilled kidneys, kedgeree (fish with rice) and cold grouse.

For the lady you don't like, Mrs. Henniker-Heaton concocts this lunch: oysters, curry and rice, globe artichokes with cheese sauce, cherry tart, cheese straws, peaches and muscatel, Turkish coffee. For another turn of the screw, leave the pits in the cherries.

The quick dinner for the prime minister should be light and digestible: clear soup, chicken in casserole, fruit salad, cheese, biscuits and coffee. This constituted Spartan fare in those pre-diet-conscious days.

But if the boss turns up, said Mrs. Henniker-Heaton, lay it on: Julienne soup, fried sole with sauce tartare, porterhouse steak with sauce bearnaise, sauteed potatoes, woodcock (game) with cranberry sauce, angels on horseback (oysters wrapped in bacon on toast), coffee and champagne.

Don't, cautioned Mrs. Henniker-Heaton, serve him gravy soup, stewed rabbit, blancmange (milk pudding), cold stuffed eggs or tepid coffee.

The book occasionally gives its origin away. Parents of teen-age children will recognize another world in the menu suggestions for a party of 18-year-olds. "Alcohol is not necessary," it says. ■

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International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, To June 22: Vienna Festival. Musikverein (tel: 65.86.81). Grosser Saal — June 21 and 22 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Bruckner).
•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90) — June 21 at 3:30; June 22 at 11 a.m.: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Karl Boehm conductor (Beethoven).
•Stadthalle, 15 Vogelweidplatz 14 — June 27 at 7:30: Frank Zappa.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 02/345.90.50) — June 22 at 8:30: Bob Marley and the Wailers. June 23 at 8:30: Santana.
•Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.12.01), Grande Salle — June 21 at 8:30; June 22 at 3: International Ballet of Caracas.
•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 513.70.97) — Through Aug. 10: "Belgium-The Netherlands," exhibition.

KNOKKE-LE-ZOUTE, Elizabeth Franck Gallery (tel: 050/60.68.81) — To July 1: Michael Prentice, sculptures.

DENMARK

ROSKILDE, Dyrskuepladsen — June 27-29: Roskilde Festival of Rock and Jazz (tel: 01/12.41.00). Includes: Santana, Joan Armatrading, Steel Pulse.

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0243/78.13.12).

GLYNDEBOURNE, To Aug. 11: Glyndebourne Festival Opera Season (tel: 0273/81.34.11).

GREENWICH, To June 29: Greenwich Festival (tel: 317.86.87). Includes: June 23: Ronnie Scott Quartet. June 26: English Chamber Orchestra, George Malcolm harpsichord/conductor. June 27: Hungarian State Dance Company.

LONDON, Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — To July 5: Nureyev Festival. Includes: June 21-July 5: Zurich Ballet.
•Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park (tel: 486.24.31) — To Aug. 23: New Shakespeare Company.
•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — June 22 at 3:15: London Symphony Orchestra, Andre Previn conductor (Beethoven). June 22 at 7:15: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Mahler). June 24 at 8: Royal Philharmonic, University of Maryland Chorus, Antal Dorati conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano, Wolfgang Brendel baritone (Brahms). June 26 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Earl Wild piano (Gershwin). June 27 at 8: Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra, Rafael Kubelik conductor (Mozart, Mahler).
•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — To July 5: American Dance Season. Includes: June 25-28: Dance Theater of Harlem.

PORT ERIN, Isle of Man, To June 25: Mananan International Festival of Music and the Arts. Includes: June 24: Carlos Bonwell classical guitar. June 25: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble. (tel: 0624/83.26.62.)

FINLAND

JYVAESKYLAE, June 24-July 3: Arts Festival. Includes: June 24: New York Chamber Orchestra. June 25: Prokofiev Quartet. June 26: Prague Chamber Orchestra. (tel: 941/15624.)

FRANCE

NICE, Theatre de Verdure — June 25: Devo. June 30: Lou Reed.

PARIS, Eglise Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre, Paris 5 — June 22 at 9: Agrupacion Musica, Enzo Gieco conductor (South American Baroque music).
•Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73) — June 25 at 9: Oscar Peterson.
•Theatre Present (tel: 203.02.55) — June 24-29 and July 8-20: "La Maison de Bernarda Alba," Theatre Noir et Blanc.
•Theatre de la Ville (tel: 274.11.24) — June 21 and 24-29: Louis Falco Dance Company *(see article, page 9W)*. June 24-28: Boston Camerata.

SULLY-SUR-LOIRE, June 21-July 19: 7th Sully-sur-Loire Festival. Includes: June 21: Bruno Leonardo Gelber. June June 28: Henryk Szeryng. (tel: 38/35.32.21.)

GREECE

ATHENS, June 29-Sept. 8: Athens Festival. Includes: June 29, July 2, 6 and 9 at 9: Greek National Opera. June 30 and July 1 at 9: Prague Chamber Orchestra. (tel: 322.31.11 or 322.14.59.)

ITALY

FLORENCE, To July 9: 43d Maggio Musicale. Includes: June 21-23: London Contemporary Dance Theatre. June 25-26: Alfred Brendel piano. (tel: 21.62.53.)

LUXEMBOURG

ECHTERNACH, To July 17: International Festival (tel: 66.03.71; telex: 3364). Includes: June 21: Munich Bach Orchestra and Choir, Karl Richter conductor (Bach). June 23: Brandis Quartet. June 25: Hungarian Chamber Orchestra, Luxembourg Cathedral Choir, Vilmos Tatrai conductor (Vivaldi, Schubert).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Sporting Club (tel: 93/30.99.31) — June 21: Telly Savalas, Charles Aznavour, King's Singers, Eruption. June 22: Hal Linden, Sylvie Vartan.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, To June 23: Holland Festival (tel: 020/71.83.45). Includes: June 21: Dutch National Ballet. June 23: Stuttgart Ballet.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Sala de la Casa de Ahorros de Barcelona, San Juan, 14 — To June 27: "Drosa-Tapies," exhibition.

GRANADA, June 22-July 5: International Festival of Music and Dance. Includes: June 22: Daniel Barenboim. June 30: National Classical Ballet. (tel: 22.52.01.)

MADRID, Teatro del Circulo de Belas Artes, Marques de Casa Riera, 2 — "Rito y Ceremonia Sobre una Leyenda Imortal," homage to Lindsay Kemp.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.18) — June 21, 24, 27, 29, July 1 at 8: "Otello" (Verdi), Carlo Cossutta, Piero Cappuccilli.

ZURICH, To early July: Zurich Festival. Includes: June 26: "L'Orfeo." June 29: "Tristan und Isolde." (tel: 211.12.56.)

TURKEY

ISTANBUL, To July 15: International Festival (tel: 43.43.49). Includes: June 25-27: "Rajko," Hungarian Gypsy Ensemble. June 21 and 22: Military Band of Turkish Land Forces Command. June 21 and 23: National Jazz Ensemble.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Deutsche Opera — June 21: "Die Lustige Witwe." June 27: "Der Fliegende Hollaender. June 28: "Die Zauberfloete." June 30: "Tosca." Deutsche Opera Ballet — June 25: "Coppelia."
•Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — June 21: Al Jarreau. June 25: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Mozart).
•ICC, Saal 1 (tel: 30381) — June 27: Brian Ferry and Roxy Music.

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81) — June 22: Netherlands Dance Theater. June 23: Montserrat Caballe.

MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16). Opera — June 22: "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg" (Wagner). June 24: "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail" (Mozart). June 25: "La Boheme" (Puccini). Ballet — June 21: "Serenade," "The Four Temperaments" and "Symphony in C."

WUERZBURG, To June 28: Mozart Festival (tel: 0931/54100). Includes: June 21: Hamburg Mozart Orchestra, Robert Stehli conductor. June 24-27: Bamburg Symphony Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor.

YUGOSLAVIA

LJUBLJANA, June 24-Aug. 28: 28th International Summer Festival. Includes: June 25: "Ero From the Other World" (Gotovac). Ljubljana Opera. June 26: "Turandot" (Puccini). Belgrade Opera.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

MONTREUX JAZZ FESTIVAL

MONTREUX — The International Jazz Festival will take place July 4-20 this year and will feature Santana, Jimmy Cliff, Marvin Gaye, John Lee Hooker, Van Morrison, Rosepple with Dave Edmunds and Nick Lowe, Bloomtown Bath, Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, Dizzy Gillespie. For information contact: Montreux International Jazz Festival, P.O. Box 97, CH-1820 Montreux, tel: 021/61.38.86; Basel, tel: 061/22.23.01 or Zurich, tel: 01/251.31.60.

MARAIS FESTIVAL

PARIS — The 17th Marais Festival (tel: 887.74.31) continues to July 12. Program includes: June 21: "Mlle Francs de Recompense" (Hugo), Theatre en Liberte. July 1-12: "Il ne Faut Jurer de Rien" (de Musset), Marin Tummerman Company. June 25-July 5: "Des Phantasmes dans le Caviar" (Bourdin). July 2-12: "Strasbourg Paree" (Pinson), one-woman show. June 25: Guillaume de Machaut Ensemble. June 27: English Concert, Trevor Pinnock conductor/harpsichord, S. Preston flute, July 2-12: Frantz Kleynjans guitar.

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Festival

Germany's 'Second Generation' Filmmakers

by Ronald Holloway

BERLIN — Look for the names of Werner Herzog, Rainer Werner Fassbinder and Wim Wenders among the entries competing for the German Film Prizes awarded last weekend in Berlin, and you will draw a blank.

Fassbinder is putting the final touches on a 13-hour television series based on Alfred Doblin's novel, "Berlin Alexanderplatz," that will be shown in its entirety at the Venice Film Festival in the fall. Herzog is in the jungles of the Amazon searching for a location to film "Fitzgeraldo," the story of a mad gum baron. Wenders is shooting cable cars in San Francisco for "Hammett," an all-American production based on an incident in the life of Dashiell Hammett.

In May, it was German cinema's "second generation" that was the talk of the Cannes film festival — Bernhard Sinkel, Niklaus Schilling and the exiled Iranian director Sohrab Shahid Saless. And the German Film Prizes awarded in Berlin were won by another batch of filmmakers entirely: Peter Lilienthal, Heidi Genee, Uwe Friessner, Maximilian Schell, Christian Rischert, Norbert Kuckelmann and Luc Bondy.

While Volker Schloendorff's "The Tin Drum" was winning the first Oscar for a German foreign film, critics in New York were having to contend with Hans-Jurgen Syberberg, Reinhard Hauff, Peter Handke and Klaus Kirschner, whose films were opening in first-run theaters or as special-event programming (Syberberg's "Hitler" is seven hours long and Kirschner's "Mozart" four hours). "Will they ever stop?" queried Francis Ford Coppola. "Germany has the richest cinema in Europe."

Spiegel critic Wolf Donner, member of the German Film Prizes jury, paraphrased the situation as "a palette of different styles and opposing talents."

Minister of the Interior Gerhart Rudolf Baum, who awards the prize money, never tires of waxing eloquent on the future of German cinema: "More and more films speaking directly to the young . . . a rise in home attendance for German films . . . an increase in the number of women directors . . . responsible television stations sharing the load . . . new subsidies to foster debut films."

To be sure, there is a substantial rise in home attendance for German films — an increase from 10 to 20 percent over the past year — but the lion's share (over 50 percent) still belongs to the conventional Hollywood entertainment film. "We are still a stranger in our own backyard," lamented one filmmaker at a round of meetings during the prize celebrations in Berlin.

Nevertheless, a series of sociopolitical films has reached an appreciative public over the past year, and a new group of German directors has emerged. This is the "second generation."

The top name is Reinhard Hauff, whose "Knife in the Head" was an open political statement on terrorism, press hysteria and a debated shoot-to-kill mandate in Bavaria, the anger softened by a human story of an intellectual's painful recovery from a bullet wound (the "knife") in his head. German audiences related the story to the fate of student activist Rudi Dutschke (who, coincidentally, died of his 1968 wound last Christmas); foreign audiences were simply captivated by the performance of Bruno Ganz in the lead role.

Only one other political film drew as heavily at the German box office: the documentary "Germany in Autumn" (1978), by a collective of German directors. It treated the kidnapping of Hans Martin Schleyer, his murder and the death and burial of three members of the Baader-Meinhof group — again, from the viewpoint of press hysteria and general unrest in the country.

"With 'Germany in Autumn,' " said film historian Lotte Eisner in Paris, "I understood that New German Cinema was born. What they tried to show in this film — on one side, the nation's laying-to-rest of Schleyer; on the other, the burial of the terrorists and the throng of young people — was that they couldn't say everything. But they were able to show it through their despair — and the Germans need this despair."

The filmmaker primarily responsible for "Germany in Autumn" was Alexander Kluge, the statesman of New German Cinema who has struggled for 17 years to bring it up by the bootstraps. Kluge's last collective effort, "The Candidate" (with Volker Schloendorff, Stefan Aust and Alexander von Eschwege), deals with the candidacy of Franz Josef Strauss for chancellor in the upcoming Oct. 5 elections. Presented in Cannes in a documentary section, the film's political implications were measured along with the significant lessons history teaches the present generation.

Niklaus Schilling's "The Willi-Busch-Report" offers another lesson in history. It's about the "fence" that separates East and West Germany, and a reporter who speaks in doggerel (like his namesake, Wilhelm Busch, the 19th-century creator of the comic strip) and makes up news to save his floundering provincial newspaper in a town situated smack on the border.

A Swiss-born director, Schilling pleas for more "openings" in the fence between East and West and coats his film with a layer of nose-pinching satire. Attendance has been high. "Borders are there for stepping over," maintains Schilling, "especially those in our heads."

Sohrab Shahid Saless' "Order," presented with "The Candidate" and "The Willi-Busch-Report" at Cannes, has since been invited to a dozen other festivals. It is a reserved portrait of the bourgeois middle class in Germany. An engineer quits work one day for no apparent reason and now sits around the house doing nothing — save for rising faithfully every Sunday morning at 7 a.m. to walk the Frankfurt streets yelling "Get up!" at his neighbors.

The "passive anarchist," as Saless referred to him in a press conference, is taken to a clinic but only to stalk the corridors on Sundays yelling at other uncomfortable communiques. The Iranian director's next project is whimsically titled "Utopia."

Then there's Hark Bohm's "In the Heart of the Hurricane," presented at the Berlin Film Festival in February. It's about an elk that wanders down from the north to crisscross Germany mired in social and environmental ills — clogged expressways, atom plants, mystic cults and chemical-waste poisoning. Stranded in Frankfurt, flop-end amid the roar of the Frankfurt airport, the noble creature has to be destroyed.

"We barely finished the film on time," says director Bohm, who has a strong following among some of the young. "Using a wild animal as a visual metaphor was not easy, although Rysken [the elk] did everything I told him and is a fine actor."

The Second Generation juggles box-office turns with political realities. Its films are full of unexpected twists and predictable excesses, but they are seldom boring and lack the occasional conceit of the *Autoren-Film* (author's film) that plagued the First Generation.

Over $1 million was dished out last week in Berlin for the German "Oscars." Coming up way soon will be: Norbert Kueckelman's "Last Years of Childhood," a hard-hitter blasting social agencies for a delinquent suicide; Heidi Genee's "1 + 1 = 3," a comedy about a woman's decision to have a baby "on her own"; Peter Lilienthal's "The Uprising," filmed two months after Somoza's downfall in Nicaragua last July. And there's always Rysken in "In the Heart of the Hurricane."



F. Kellmeyer

Director Hank Bohm with the elk Rysken, the star of "In the Heart of the Hurricane," a film that exposes Germany's social and environmental ills.

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Louis Falco and The Problem of Just Having Fun

by Susan Reimer-Torn

NEW YORK — There was a time when people took modern dance seriously. In the 1930s and 1940s, modern dance was a strong protest against the superficial, fairy-tale world of ballet.

Modern dance was neither pretty nor polite — or even entertaining. Its pioneers soberly created dances about urgent issues, ranging from broad social criticism to psychoanalytic soul-searching. The dance style, expressive of each choreographer's personal vision, was generally awkward, angular, weighty and percussive. The moderns rejected virtuosity for unrefined, powerful movement. While the ballet offered its opera-house audiences light-hearted escapism, modern dance artists demanded social conscience and self-awareness.

Today, the distinction between ballet and modern dance is so blurred that not even experts can tell the difference (some would claim there no longer is any). The two have been so cross-fertilized that professional dancers are routinely expected to be trained in both. Modern dance has gradually acquired the polished elegance and technical range of ballet. Along with the softening of its traditional austerity has come increased popularity and palatability. The consequence, however, has been a loss of moral urgency. In fact, many would claim that modern dance's new generation of choreographers has simply run out of such motivation.

Louis Falco's company exemplifies modern dance's new breed. Unlike their predecessors, Falco's dancers have benefited from years of ballet training. They are dazzling in their proficiency. The generational difference is especially striking in the male dancers: They are supple as well as strong, their legs stretch high, their backs arch dramatically. They are just as flexible as the women they casually toss around.

A protege of modern dance pioneer Jose Limon in the early 1960s, Falco formed his own company in 1967 and then highly glossed and super-accelerated his teacher's technique. While Limon taught easy falls and recoveries, Falco's dancers daringly hurl themselves far off center and balance defiantly, flop into deep squats and explode in soaring leaps, whirl in frenetic spins and stop instantly.

The change in modern dance, however, is more than a matter of movement range. While mentor Limon insisted on "dancing with dignity and a towering majesty," Falco and company simply dance — with sybaritic abandon and uncontained energy. While Limon choreographed "to probe man's basic tragedy and proclaim the grandeur of his spirit," Falco's pieces are usually about having a hang-loose good time. He often uses rock music and intersperses hip dialogue into the slick disco atmosphere. Whether coupling sensually or combatively, Falco's dancers are openly sexual.



Udo Raymond

Louis Falco's company avoids soul-searching for a hang-loose good time.

Occasionally, there are fleeting glimpses of social comment. In his good-natured romp, "Escargot," a girl is with a man, then another man, then she is passed overhead by a group of men, and finally she leaves them all. In "Early Sunday Morning," a man tragicomically dances out a sexual fantasy before venturing out into the real world. But Falco refuses to probe. If there is an occasional hint that all this super-cool composure conceals inner insecurities, it is quickly glossed over.

When, infrequently, Falco does stray into more content-oriented works — such as "Saltimbocca," with its references to his Italian-American boyhood, or "Kate's Rag," a takeoff of "Taming of the Shrew" set in 1912 and choreographed to Scott Joplin rags — he seems out of his element. The ideas bog: the structure rambles. One wishes that he would just let his dancers dance.

His approach has been labeled "pop dance" by critics nostalgic for the days when modern dance sought to enlighten rather than entertain. But is there anything wrong with being popular — or even commercially successful? If dancers are talented and dynamic, should vapid content get in the way? Does modern dance need to have a message? What does tortured soul-baring have over mindless good cheer, anyhow?

How long "pop dance" will sustain itself is anybody's guess. Can running out of ideas be a problem when you never really had any? Perhaps what Falco and others of dance's "me generation" are saying is that there is nothing to say. So, why not toss your head, kick up your feet, swing your partner and enjoy it?

The Louis Falco Dance Company will perform at Paris' Theatre de la Ville through June 29, then moves on to Cologne, Frankfurt, Spoleto, Nervi and Avignon. Check local listings. ■

Renting Super Summer Villas

by Jane Wilkens Michael

PARIS — Until recently, fabulous seaside villas were the exclusive domain of the rich. Spiraling inflation has changed all that. With the cost of maintaining multiple households around the world, even the wealthy are increasingly willing to rent out their lavish summer homes.

In addition, beach and mountain resorts are providing self-sufficient units ranging from deluxe villas to efficiency studios. This has opened up new vacation opportunities, from one week to an entire season, from the Greek Isles to Palm Beach — and, surprisingly enough, it is not too late to rent a villa *this* summer.

Many celebrities, including John Lennon, John Connally and members of various royal families who at one time would only consider hotels, now find villa rentals more desirable. Says Princess Pauline Murat, public relations director for Radio Monte Carlo, "I prefer renting a villa. It's generally less expensive than a hotel of the same class. You can entertain when you please, and the atmosphere is more comfortable and natural for children."

Renting furnished villas or apartments is now practically as easy as booking a hotel room. But there are a few differences. In many cases, a 25 percent down payment must be made with the reservation. For villas, a deposit set by the owner is usually requested. This is returned less any costs for damage, utilities or telephone bills, depending on the agreement.

Most villas come equipped with linens — if not, sheets and towels can be rented locally, but at extra cost. Similarly, domestic help may or may not be included in the price. Off-season reductions for a particular resort town — winter in the south of France, for example — can mean up to a 60 percent discount on the houses.

There are two ways to rent a villa: either directly through local agents or from a large international agency.

Finding local contacts can be fairly straightforward. In France, each town in popular tourist areas has a *Syndicat d'Initiative* which has a list of either agents or private owners with villas or condominiums for rent.

Another reliable source is the FNAIM, the National Federation of Real Estate Agents *(129 rue du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8. Tel: 225.24.26)*, which will provide a listing of head offices for the realty groups of each of the 96 departments in France. For instance, for the name of affiliated agents in the Alpes-Maritimes, the region from Cannes to the Italian border, one would contact *La Chambre Syndicale, 27 rue Jean Medecin, 06000 Nice. Tel: (93) 88.85.15.*

For other European countries, rental information and names of agencies are generally available through national and local tourist offices. If the thought of dealing directly with a local realtor is disturbing, the following are some highly organized renting services:

International Travel Products Ltd.

Perhaps the largest program for deluxe villa rentals is handled by International Travel Products Ltd. of London. Its selection includes homes in Palm Beach, Fla.; Hydra, Greece; the Algarve in Portugal and Tryall, Jamaica. In France, Germany and Austria, reservations can be made through the local American Express office. Says Geoffrey Marshall, general manager of American Express Travel, France and Monaco, "We're very enthusiastic about this program. Villa vacations are filling a new and growing need, the need to relax in privacy without either domestic obligations or the formality of a grand hotel."

ITP has 400 fully equipped villas, 350 of which are in Portugal. Each comes with extras like maid service and gardeners, and a cook, if desired. Renting a manor home in England may even bring a box at Ascot. "We are completely at our client's disposal," says Portuguese businessman Manuel Lucas, who developed the program. "Once," he recalled, "a client complained that the swimming pool was too hot. We immediately sent over a truckload of ice." Weekly rates run anywhere from about 1,200 francs for a small villa off-season, to 20,000 francs for a palace in Portugal in July and August. *ITP Ltd., 61 Brompton Road, London SW3. Tel: (01) 584.62.11.*

Interhome

This has offices throughout Western Europe and a deluxe villa program for France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Spain and Germany. "We also rent out Leslie Caron's villa in Porto Rafael in Sardinia," says director Johann Haab.

Interhome, which until recently specialized in chalets in the Alps, now has selections that run from a modern villa on the Costa Blanca in Spain to a 150-year-old restored farmhouse near Salzburg. "Some homes even come with such amenities as telephones in the garden," says Mr. Haab. Many villas will accommodate up to 11 people. And what if they happen to be the Pittsburgh Steeler's? "The owner sets the deposit accordingly," he concludes. Rates range from 2,100 francs per week off-season in Spain to a weekly 30,000 francs for "Villa La Pastorale" on the Cote d'Azur.

Besides their VIP Villa Program, Interhome has an enormous selection of smaller villas, chalets and apartments, with more than 100 in Yugoslavia alone. *Interhome, 15 avenue Jean Aicard, Paris 11. Tel: 355.44.25.*

The Utoring Agency

This offers fully furnished and equipped apartments and bungalows in such vacation spots as Val d'Isere and Gstaad in the Alps, as well as Monte Carlo, Cannes, Nice, Port Grimaud and St. Tropez on the Riviera. They also have apartments in Italy, Austria and Spain.

Utoring's system is like a computer program. Each apartment is coded by type and number of persons. For each classification, there is an inventory of items that are supposed to be found there — including tea infusers and egg plates.

Utoring apartments form parts of entire resort complexes. Personnel at the resorts control everything from switchboard facilities to maintaining the tennis courts. *Utoring Suisse, Beethoven Strasse 24, 8002 Zurich. Tel: 202.43.10, or Utoring France, 35 avenue de l'Opera, Paris 2. Tel: 261.52.31.*

The Touring Club de France

The Touring Club of France, which is similar to the American Automobile Association (AAA), provides a list of members who rent out their private residences. Club membership (a yearly 185 francs per family) not only includes access to the list of villas, but also a full range of travel planning services and emergency assistance. The club also has a wide range of furnished apartments and bungalows for short-term rent in resorts throughout Europe. *Touring Club de France, 65 avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris 16. Tel: 502.14.00.*

Allo Vacances

This has listings for more than 50,000 rentals in the six most popular tourist regions in France, stretching from the Forest of Ardennes through Normandy and Brittany down the Atlantic Coast, the Cote d'Azur and the Alps. Allo Vacances, while not a travel or rental agency itself, is made up of 156 real estate agents belonging to the FNAIM who provide the central office in Paris with rental possibilities. Its studios, villas and chalets come in three categories — standard, comfortable and deluxe — and are priced accordingly.

For each rental, the client is given the name and address of the agent who provided the listing. It's then up to the agent to finalize the deal. *Allo Vacances FNAIM, 129 rue du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8. Tel: 225.75.75.*

Families Abroad

This organization, based in New York City and Paris, rents villas in France, Switzerland, England, Italy and Spain. Since the villas are all private residences, the company requests personal and financial references from all prospective renters. In return, Families Abroad supplies detailed descriptions and photos of the available rentals. It tries to make perfect matches, but the system isn't foolproof. Says Constance Konold, the European representative, "We once rented a villa to a couple with young children. Unfortunately, the dining room was dominated by a mural showing two people engaging in a popular indoor sport. They spent a delightful vacation — with a sheet hung over the wall."

Families Abroad, 194 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10025. Tel: (212) 787.24.34. In Paris: *8 rue Scipion, Paris 5. Tel: 331.42.02.*

Other Rental Agencies

Havas, *26 avenue de l'Opera, 75001 Paris. Tel: 261.80.56*, has more than 200 branches throughout France, plus offices in Holland, Belgium, Portugal and the Caribbean. Besides villas and apartments, it rents mobile homes, houseboats and even horsedrawn carriages. **The John Taylor Agency**, *55 La Croisette, 06400 Cannes. Tel: (93) 38.00.66*, with several offices on the Riviera, has a select listing of private villas available for rent. **La Grange**, *34 rue Pasquier, 75008 Paris. Tel: 266.16.65*, has a wide assortment of rentals in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia.

In addition, as in the United States, some recently built "townhome" and villa complexes have fully furnished units for rent before they are sold. These are often available at attractive rates and on relatively short notice from the developers or local agents. For example, the Residence Marina Cottage near Cannes at Mandelieu has just announced that it is offering 10 fully furnished units for rent in July and August. Rental on the three- to four-room villas is expected to be 20-25,000 francs per month. For information, phone (93) 50.72.07. ■

A Double Dose of Theater in Holland

by Henry Popkin

AMSTERDAM — In an ancient Roman play being performed by Romanians in Amsterdam, someone was making off with a piece of blue cloth that symbolically represented a baby boy. In perfect English a pretty servant girl called out: "Where are you going with that child?"

A few yards away, a Czech mime performing a commedia dell'arte routine occasionally interrupted his engaging English patter by remarking: "I like to speak Eengleesh."



Bob Von Dordzik

In "Inuit," Eskimos from Greenland give ancient myths new meanings.

Nearby, an English company was performing its own distinctive version of "Hamlet," and, to make its English even more intelligible, the actors occasionally simplified the language.

It was clear that Amsterdam's Festival of Fools, a gathering of offbeat theaters, was making every effort to get through to its international audience last week by assuming that everyone there knew a little English.

The Festival of Fools, a relative newcomer that has previously surfaced only in 1976, 1977 and 1978, was combined this year with the Theater of Nations, which performed heroic labors in bringing the best of the world's drama to Paris in the 1950s and 1960s but has been on the road in recent years.

The main drama effort of the more austere Holland Festival (which was occurring simultaneously but also includes dance and music) was a retrospective of the West Berlin stage, presenting the work of two rebel companies that have, over the years, grown respectable — the Grips (which means "common sense" or "shrewdness") and the Schaubuehne am Halleschen Ufer. The Grips, a left-wing theater for children dedicated to exhibiting and encouraging the revolt of youth against age, offered several of its shows in a special children's series.

The Holland Festival has been presenting carefully selected events since 1947 across Holland — which forces dedicated playgoers to shuttle between Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Hague. Fortunately, the Grips company and composer Peter Schat's charming new Dutch opera, "Monkey Subdues the White-Bone Demon" were in Amsterdam.

The one Grips play earmarked for adults, "A History of the Left" by Volker Ludwig and Detlef Michel, was a vivid chronicle of the recent past that rises to a climax when German youths hear news of the French student uprising of 1968 and, led by a genuine proletarian, join in a chorus of the "Internationale." After the intermission, the rebels discover that nothing will change; so they get their hair cut and adjust to reality.

Originally a theater of explicitly Marxist orientation, the Schaubuehne now takes a less limited view of the world. Its artistry is still great, but it has lost some of its intensity. The Holland retrospective included Botho Strauss' "Big and Little," the story of an alienated woman's aimless life, directed by the theater's founder, Peter Stein, acted with enormous feeling by Edith Clever, but overshadowed by 10 striking sets; Ernst Jandl's "From a Foreign Land," a comedy on a serious subject, about a dramatist who cannot get down to work, except for describing himself in the act of not writing; and an evening of farces by the turn-of-the-century French dramatist Georges Courteline, collectively and expertly directed by the actors themselves.



"Inuit," an Eskimo drama.

The Festival of Fools was less orderly. It was possible to waste a lot of time attending to the fools' ego trips, though the best performers applied great physical energy and skill and made no pretense of being literary.

For this solitary observer, the best were the Eskimoes of Tukaq Teatret of Greenland in "Inuit," enacting myths of masking and unmasking that surely reflected their own fears and their resentment of colonizers; the Czech Theater on a String from Brno, ingeniously adapting commedia dell'arte routines; the Romanian National Theater of Bucharest, elegantly leaping through "The Girl from Andros," a comedy by Terence; and England's Footsbarn company's free adaptation of "Hamlet," inserting a new and terribly funny scene for three grave-diggers and, for once, showing us a Hamlet who really acted insane and dressed accordingly.

Incidentally, the Footsbarn will be touring Europe through July 13. For information call Bodmin, Cornwall, in England. Tel: (208) 85.07.89. ■

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A Historic German 'Rendezvous Gallery'

by David Galloway

WUPPERTAL, Germany — In addition to a rich schedule of exhibitions, there were lectures, films, plays by Cocteau and Sartre and a musical tribute to John Cage.

Poets gave readings, Hundertwasser chanted his "Manifesto for a New Architecture" and Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe presented new architectural concepts. German avant-garde artists Joseph Beuys, Bazon Brock and Wolf Vostell and the American performance artists Nam June Paik and Charlotte Moorman created a 24-hour happening that became a compact, provocative chapter of post-modern art history.

Beginning in 1949, these events were not the inspired work of an avant-garde museum, but of the German architect Rolf Jaehrling, who early in 1949 hung a small exhibition in the bombed-out Wuppertal factory where he lived and worked. A poster near the entrance warned visitors they would have to climb three flights of stairs to the Galerie Parnass. Few seemed to mind, for they came in increasing numbers to look and listen and discuss, and followed the gallery as it moved on to ever more spacious and professional quarters. The achievements of those years are reviewed in an exhibition entitled "Treffpunkt Parnass" at Wuppertal's Von der Heydt Museum, about 20 miles east of Duesseldorf.

When Jaehrling launched his gallery, there was still a thriving black market in Germany and a desperate housing shortage, but there was also a deep hunger for information. He bridged the esthetic gap of two decades with Germany's first exhibitions of Calder and Le Corbusier, with the new action painting, and with works from younger artists like Beuys, Hundertwasser, Vostell, Karel Appel and Gerhard Richter.

Pop Art and the New Realism had appeared on the gallery's calendar by 1965, when Jaehrling decided his job was done and set out to tour Africa in a Volkswagen van. That two-year journey, plus subsequent visits, would result in the book "Standard Design for Housing," the United Nations' official contribution to the first Habitat conference.



Ute Klophaus

Above: Beuys in 1965 at a famous 24-hour "Happening" at Galerie Parnass. Below: A 1960 letter Calder sent Jaehrling.

Released from a prisoner-of-war camp in Marseilles in 1945, Jaehrling traveled to the home of an uncle in Marburg. When he awoke in a private bedroom for the first time in five years, his new freedom immediately seemed related to the paintings hanging there. They were not, he suddenly felt, a luxury or ornament, but an essential part of the very life war had sought to deny him. Jaehrling had studied architecture in Berlin and soon found a post in Frankfurt. On the journey south, he became so fascinated with a pretty woman doctor that he left the train with her in Wuppertal, which became his home for the next two decades.

The bare walls of his own office, which Jaehrling opened in 1946, were intolerable to him, and he soon began to plan his first exhibitions. One of the artists he approached was Alexander Calder, whom he knew only from a yellowed copy of Life magazine he had found in Marseilles.

Photographs had shown the burly sculptor standing in a meadow with delicate wire structures that seemed to defy the laws of gravity and mass. Calder's exhibition at the Galerie Parnass opened in 1952, and the following year Rolf Jaehrling made his own first visit to America, at Calder's invitation.

If Jaehrling's arrival in Wuppertal was coincidental, there was nonetheless a sense in which the city was prepared, and waiting, for him. In the 19th century, Wuppertal had boasted the largest industrial complex in western Germany, and its fortunes built a series of distinguished private art collections, many of which were later brought together to form the Von der Heydt Museum.

The interest in contemporary art was always strong, and in 1911 Wuppertal purchased the first painting Picasso sold to a museum. Galerie Parnass helped revive that tradition, and together with the pioneering Galerie 22 in Duesseldorf and the Spiegel in Cologne, established the "golden triangle" in the Rhineland which today is the vital center for the making and marketing of art in Germany.

The Galerie Parnass was thus a cultural phenomenon whose significance cannot be measured in a list of its diverse activities. And its joyous vitality can hardly be recreated in a museum. Indeed, the current retrospective seems curiously drab and lifeless, though an extensive catalog manages to animate events surprisingly well — partly through the abundant use of snapshots.

If many of the artists represented there have faded into obscurity, others have actively reshaped the esthetic landscape of our time. Furthermore, the Parnass heralded a vital shift from the exhibition of "certified" esthetic artifacts to the presentation of the creative gesture itself — in all its wonderful and sometimes baffling and often temporary manifestations.

The 319-page catalog of the exhibition, which closes on July 13, can be ordered for DM 28 from the Von der Heydt Museum, Turmhof 3, 56 Wuppertal 1, West Germany. ■

The Market Loses Its Sparkle

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — For the first time in years, a general readjustment appears to be under way in the art market. In 1974 there was a severe crisis followed by a recovery which left few noticeable changes.

This time there is no real crisis: Big money is available in the sale room and elsewhere. But the sparkle has gone out of the market. The indefinite upward spiral has almost certainly come to a halt at last. Only the very best is still selling easily. The buy-in rate tends to go up, and auctioneers are pressing their vendors to lower reserve prices.



Benin 14th-c. bronze Oba head.

The new mood made itself felt right across the board this week.

Sotheby's Monday sale of 24 works of art from Benin, the ancient African kingdom of which part now lies in Nigeria, was one of the best in years. It was a success but, given the remarkable quality of the top items, it could hardly have failed. Indeed, the three main pieces — the bronze head of a Oba chief, considered to be as early as the 14th century, a bronze bas-relief with three standing figures believed to be circa 1600, and an ivory "bell" possibly of the same period, respectively sold for £220,000, £198,000 and £143,000 — are all going back to Nigeria. This in itself is an event.

The African search for roots now begins to extend to antiquities looted by the West in the 19th century, as were the regalia of Benin in 1897. Had it not been for this new factor, however, the sale might have been less satisfactory: Several pieces were bought in, including a carved ivory tusk "probably 17th-century" that failed to sell at half the lowest estimate. Other pieces that were quite good sold conservatively. Buyers are fewer in number and take a hard look before paying the price.

Precisely the same pattern could be observed on Tuesday at the old masters sale conducted by the Ader-Picard-Tajan group at the Hotel Georges V. The grand total was 3.7 million francs, but 24 percent stands for unsold items that failed to reach the reserves set by vendors.

As in London, the best works — ones that were typical of their style, well preserved and, as in the case of old masters, signed — sold reasonably well. That is, prices were high, but not the highest. One fourth of the grand total was bought in.

A superb still life signed with the monogram of Ambrosius Bosschaert the Elder (1573-1621) was the best of the early paintings. It shows a wicker basket full of flowers on a stone tablet. The conventional subject is executed with consummate skill and preserved with the original freshness of its colors, as often happens on a metal mount. It went to an anonymous German collector for 440,000 francs — a large price, but not madly so.

The next still life, also signed with a monogram, did not fare so well. The expert had put it down as a work by Hans Bollongier, a 17th-century Dutch artist who lived in Haarlem. Then the expert changed his mind, but he finally came back to his original statement.

Thus, unpleasantly reminded of the fragility of human judgment, potential buyers develop a sudden reticence. The auction's hammer fell at 275,000 francs, well below the lowest estimate — 330,000 francs.

Still farther, much farther, below the lowest estimate was a pair of exquisite but tiny still lifes, 9.5 by 16.5 centimeters, by Jacques Linard (1600-1645). In addition, the paint surface was darkened by dirt incrustations — 209,000 francs was the verdict against an expected 275,000 (actual comp 308,000. And that is still well sold, given the new circumstances.

French works of the 18th century were bought in the same sober mood. A very good but very boring portrait by Jean-Marc Nattier, dated 1740 in its period frame made only 143,000 francs, within the estimated bracket.

But the most striking example of the current restraint was provided by Francois Boucher's "Le Galant Pecheur" ("Flirting Angler"). It is a masterpiece of 18th-century landscape painting with its subtle suggestion of perspective through the use of color — the receding trees veer from darker green to a lighter turquoise blue. Unfortunately, it also epitomizes 18th-century taste.

The figures of a peasant woman and of a country youth who is showing her how to hold a fishing rod properly are tiny but, to modern eyes, rustic courtship is a derisive symbol of 18th-century conventions. Even its first-class pedigree — it was at one time in Baron Carl Meyer Rothschild's collection — failed to rescue the picture. It was sold for 330,000 francs, a third less, in real terms, than the 242,000 francs it had fetched in 1972 at the height of the boom, making it in my view, one of the season's best buys in the long term.

Interestingly enough, the new sober-mindedness that characterizes the market has not stopped the rise of schools and styles that have become increasingly fashionable in the past two years.

Neoclassical works of the early 19th century are thriving. A third-rate piece called "The Effect of Melodrama" painted in the 1830s by Louis Leopold Boilly was incredibly expensive, at 86,000 francs. It shows a woman surrounded by a crowd watching her as she faints, overcome by emotion.

Equally remarkable were the prices fetched by the drawings and oils of Jean-Baptiste Regnault, now utterly forgotten — and with good reason. A clumsy craftsman, Regnault had a weak spot for subjects verging dangerously on the grotesque, but as a result of the influence of later 19th-century kitsch, he is now seen differently. At 29,000 francs, his "Pan and Syrinx" dated 1828 (which looks like a bad joke) shows that while money may not flow freely anymore it can still be squandered in the lower end of the market.

Kokoschka Remembered

Continued from page 7W

the future." Loos himself was one of O.K.'s most memorable portrait subjects.

Kokoschka met Gustav Mahler's widow Alma in 1911. They set up house in the Austrian resort of Semmering and traveled together in Italy, where he embraced the art of Tintoretto. His colors grew coarser, more dramatic, more vehement, almost violent. He painted "Naples During a Storm" and "Dolomite Landscape With Three Crosses" — forerunners of great cityscapes and landscapes to come. An early effort from these years, "St. Sebastian and Angel" (1912), long thought to be lost, makes its first public appearance in the Poechlarn show.

This phase was a major breakaway from his portraits. He had been the first in fashion-conscious Vienna to realize that "the pit of empty mannerism was yawning open" before him.

In 1914, Alma Mahler aborted Kokoschka's child — apparently because O.K. was a mere local celebrity while she was the widow of a great man — and he never forgave her. "She killed my child," he said 60 years later. "For me, the war was the escape from my grief."

When World War I erupted that summer at Sarajevo, Loos found his protege a commission in one of the emperor's crack cavalry regiments, the 15th Dragoons. In September 1915, while his dragoons were making a mounted charge, the Russian foes shot Lieut. Kokoschka off his horse with a bullet through his brain. Later, when the Austrians retreated, some Russian soldiers crossed the battlefield to finish off the dying.

O.K., in great pain but still mentally aware, had a loaded revolver strapped to his sleeve that the Russians couldn't see in the shadow of the moon: "I could have killed the Russian who came over to bayonet me, but then other Russians would have shot me. So I decided to go on pretending I was dead and playing this joke with life and death as long as I could."

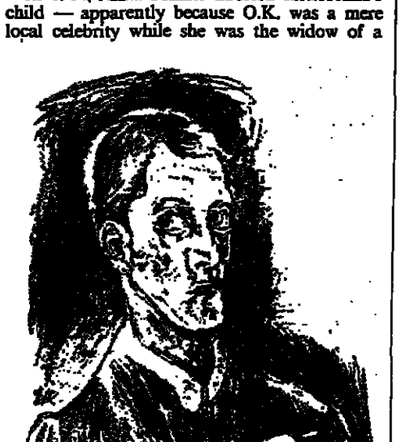
But he didn't fool the Russian, who pierced his jacket and shirt with the bayonet. The pain was unendurable as the bayonet penetrated his flesh, "but still I told myself to wait a second longer before putting my finger on the trigger.

"Just then, blood filled my eyes and mouth. I felt a euphoria like I'd never felt in my life. I started to laugh. I laughed and laughed and laughed blood. It must have frightened the Russian, because he ran away, leaving his rifle still stuck by the bayonet into my body."

From that moment on, Kokoschka lived and laughed at life like a man on borrowed time — and his lease lasted another 65 years.

With treatment and time, the balance center of his brain was restored, the pain abated, and by the 1920s he was fit to travel and embark upon the cityscapes of his middle and later years. These captured the essences of places he lived: Vienna, Dresden, Prague in the 1930s, London in the 1940s (he became a British subject in 1947), and some postwar summers in Salzburg (where he founded a School of Vision in 1953 and taught that non-objective art was "an escape from seeing"). It was in Prague that he met his wife Olga, 30 years his junior, whom he called "Madame Capanille" and whose 1963 pastel portrait is in the Poechlarn show.

In these joyous and vivid outbursts of color, he purged all pain. But one "shoddy situation" had required more violent measures.



Cosmopress Genf 1980

Kokoschka's 1914 "Self-Portrait."



Henri Toppin

Oskar Kokoschka in the early '70s.

Left behind on the battlefield in 1915, he had been reported dead in Vienna. Alma Mahler still had a key to his atelier, which he'd painted black when they broke up. She went there and took away all their love letters plus a number of his sketches, drafts and drawings. Instead of returning them to Kokoschka later on, she kept them. Then, when she married the architect Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus, she gave the drawings to a young painter and told him to "try to make them salable." The young man mutilated them beyond recognition.

"War makes men hard," said Kokoschka of the incident, "but this was too cold-blooded." So, in Dresden, years after the armistice, he designed a life-sized Alma Mahler doll, and at an all-night bacchanal complete with musicians, he and his friends executed "her." First, "she" was beheaded, then "her" torso was doused with red wine. The next morning, police found the "body" and accused him of murder, later amended to "disturbing the peace," a charge to which he proudly pleaded guilty all his life.

"Oskar Kokoschka: Paintings and Graphics 1908-76" is at Regensburgerstrasse 29, Poechlarn, to Sept. 14. O.K.'s play, "Murderer, the Women's Hope," will be performed in German on June 25 by the group Opus One at Poechlarn Castle.

Galleries in Paris

PARIS — With their taut black lines, their baroque attitudes, their flat colors that remind one of the corridors of cheap hotels, Valerio Adami's paintings (at Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Teheran, Paris 8, to July 15) are like shattered mirrors in which each fragment reflects a different moment in time. As such they appear to present one with a metaphor of our culture today.

They suggest a narrative intention, but if there is a narrative it lies beyond our grasp. Figures of culture occasionally appear: Joyce, Whitman, Freud; figures of myth, too, Oedipus, Prometheus, Pandora, and so do historical names, Lenin, Stalin. They all appear because they are part of culture's fractured dream, and their presence emanates the authority of dream figures. Adami's work has the functional precision of a poster, and this also enhances that authority, without defining its message.

Jean Helion (b. 1904) is a painter who has followed what looks like a zigzag course as he pursued that will-o'-the-wisp known as "the role of art." Karl Flinker has been showing his work at intervals, and my reaction to it has on the whole been lukewarm and even cool.

The latest exhibition, however, (Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to June 28) is devoted to Helion's work of the 1950s, and it persuades me that Helion is a very fine painter, and that his qualities are best apparent, to my eyes at least, in the early years of this period. His talent is best served by the realist approach.

A pumpkin on a table, bread, the artist's studio, a nude reclining on a worn mattress, the untidiness of daily life — these are the things he renders with utmost persuasiveness. Imagination is not his strong point, and when he departs from careful observation and aims at the allegorical, his art loses much of its salt. This exhibition, then, shows a number of large works in Helion's most powerful vein, along with others that will be more familiar to viewers of earlier shows.

Joseph Cornell (1903-1972) is one of those artists who are widely ignored by the public and best known and admired by other artists. Thus we see the catalog to his show (at the Galerie Baudoin Lebon, 36 rue des Archives, Paris 4, to July 5) prefaced by Robert Motherwell, who begins with the statement (the text was written in 1953 for an exhibition in Minneapolis): "As long as Joseph Cornell lives and works, Europe cannot ignore American art."

Europe, however, has had little opportunity to see Cornell, and the show at Baudoin Lebon's (which goes on to the Museum of Toulon in July) is consequently a rare occasion. Cornell worked essentially in collage, whether two- or three-dimensional.

The present show is devoted to his boxes, which are irrational, poetic and elusive little worlds in a nutshell. The box itself is often a tattered, dented, cracked and smeared relic, so that each work looks as though it had always been that way, aged and ageless, a dream box in which some timeless childhood reveries pursue their silent lives and await our visit.

Another exhibition currently to be seen is that of paintings and assemblages by Bolus (Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to June 28). The paintings almost appear to be woven; the assemblages have the appearance of a fetishistic object. The primitivism of the idiom is clearly a cover for considerable refinement.

— *Michael Gibson*

Galleries in London

LONDON — June and July are traditionally the London season of "important" exhibitions, and this year the galleries have outdone themselves. Under the title "From Tintoretto to Tiepolo," the Heim Gallery (57 Jermyn Street, S.W.1, to Aug. 29) has gathered 46 Italian paintings and sculptures of the Renaissance and Mannerist periods.

The Tintoretto of the title is a large, recently rediscovered "Resurrection," while the Tiepolo is a sketch *en grisaille* of the "Rest on the Flight into Egypt" that Tiepolo executed for a church in Padua. Other master paintings include "St. Paul the Hermit" by Luca Giordano and two fine portraits: one of a young man by Salviati, the other of a graybeard by Pulzone.

Portraits are a major feature in the earlier part of "English Pictures: 1600-1900" running at Charles Young, Old Bond Street House, 6/8 Old Bond Street, W.1, to July 18. Among these is a fine portrait of "Philip, 2nd Earl of Harborough" painted ca. 1740 by Andrea Soldi, who, though born in Florence, spent his working life in England.

Other major items include a splendidly Impressionist canvas of the start of a race at Ascot — "Sun, Silk and Sinew" by the comparatively little-known John Byam Shaw (1872-1919) and a preliminary pencil drawing of the figure of Justice for a stained-glass window in Calcutta Cathedral, by Edward Burne-Jones.

Burne-Jones had perhaps the greatest influence on the Birmingham Group of Victorian painters, several of whom are represented in Viva Victoria — major Victorian & Pre-Raphaelite paintings (until July 4 at Roy Miles, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1). The centerpiece is three Burne-Jones masterworks based on Chaucer's "Roman de la Rose," one on loan from the Tate Gallery, so that the trio can be shown as an entity (for the first time since 1893).

There are also several paintings by 19th-century Italian artists, such as Edoardo Gioja (1862-1937), Antonio Piccinni and Fabio Fabbi.

French Portraits of the 1880s-1890s are to be seen until June 30 in at the Bury Street Gallery, 11 Bury Street, S.W.1. Subjects include the beautiful wife of the Royal Academician Sir Luke Fildes, by her husband; the actress Sarah Bernhardt's self-portrait as "La Dormeuse;" an enchanting mixed media portrait of his favorite model, his wife Alice, by Helleu; and a student work by (Sir) Gerald Kelly, much later president of the Royal Academy, of "La Grande Gaby" (Gabrielle Aumont).

Master prints by the young Jacques Villon, dating from this same turn-of-the-century period, form one half of a two-gallery exhibition — his Belle Epoque (1901-08) prints at Lumley Cazalet, 24 Davies Street, W.1 and his Cubist prints (1909-1921) at David Carritt, 15 Duke Street, St. James', S.W.1, both running until July 11.

Villon is also included in an exhibition of Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolors 1859-1962 at J.P.L. Fine Arts, which is literally in the basement gallery beneath Lumley Cazalet at 24 Davies Street. Laurens, Braque, Picasso and Brancusi are among the 20th century artists in the show, and Redon, Seurat, Lautrec and Degas, among others, represent the 19th century.

A Degas drawing of a jockey is one of 20 major works being exhibited by Richard Nathanson at Barlings, 112 Mount Street W.1, to mark his first decade as an independent art dealer (he was formerly an expert on Impressionism at Sotheby Parke Bernet).

The earliest work in this exhibition is a fourth-century A.D. Egyptian Fayuin "Portrait of a Young Woman," the most recent a "Smiling Clown" (1974) by Alber Heuthuesen, but the majority of the paintings are French Impressionist and Ecole de Paris by artists such as Sisley, Marquet, Chagall, Bonnard and Derain. This celebration runs until July 8.

Post-revolutionary, imperial and early republican France are represented in the 88-work summer exhibition of "19th-Century French Drawings," staged until July 18 at Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox, 38 Bury Street, S.W.1.

The work of great historical interest here is a "Portrait of Charlotte Corday" by Pierre-Maxence Wille, drawn two days before her execution for the assassination of Marat. Other excellent drawings include two fine Géricaults, a "Homage to Offenbach" by the military artist Detaille, a late self-portrait by Fantin-Latour and a superb portrait of Victor Hugo in his old age by Bonnat-Lepage.

— *Max Wykes-Joyce*



"Sun, Silk and Sinew" by John Byam Shaw.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

chering Group Sales up 19.5%

ERLIN, June 20 (AP-DJ) — Schering, the West German pharmaceuti- and chemical company, increased group sales 19.5 percent in the first months of 1980 compared to the like 1979 period, Karl Otto Mittelscheid, managing board chairman, told the shareholders' annual meet- today.

Mr. Mittelstenscheid said the figures meant that Schering would have a itive development of business for the remainder of 1980 and would eed the planned sales increase of 4.5 percent for the year. Sales of the ent company climbed 11.6 percent in the first five months, the Schering irman said. He noted that domestic sales were up 15.8 percent com- ed to a rise of only 0.6 percent in 1979.

gache Willot Denies Plan for Sale of Dior

ARIS, June 20 (IHT) — Jacques Rouet, director of the fashion house of istian Dior, denied today on behalf of Dior's owner, Agache Willot, the French company was being sold to Moet Hennessy, owners of istian Dior Perfumes.

r. Rouet's denial was confirmed today by Frederic Chandon de Bri- president of the Moet Hennessy group, which was holding its annual al assembly meeting here for its stockholders.

n to Maintain Stake in Krupp

CHUM, West Germany, June 20 (Reuters) — Iran will maintain its ngs in Deutsche Babcock, Fried. Krupp and Krupp Stahl (formerly d. Krupp Huettenwerke) and will fulfill its obligations to the compa- Iranian Minister of Industry and Mining Mahmud Ahmadzadey vi said.

an interview with the Handelsblatt newspaper after Krupp Stahl's al meeting, Mr. Heravi said that Iran would try to ensure that West an firms that continued economic relations with Iran were not in- ed with.

n holds a 25.02 percent stake in Deutsche Babcock and 25.01 percent ed. Krupp, which in turn owns 70 percent of Krupp Stahl.

r. Heravi said that West German firms should trade independently Iran and not compromise their good economic relationship by being enced by others.

tomaker Called Optimistic

eeting on Chrysler Loan elayed Until Next Week

From Agency Dispatches

RTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 20 — Twin City Bank, the last bank opposing the Chrysler plan, said today that it will he $1.5 billion U.S. loan-guar- program. The only bank now ng up the accord is Deutsch ssenschaft Bank of West Ger-

n City Bank officers met this ng with Chrysler officials and ed to join the proposed aid the bank's vice president, Bob said. The bank has $780,000 rent loans to Chrysler, and ot increase the amount, he

asury Secretary William Mil- d also been in contact with the

ight the American National and Trust of Rockford, Ill., e Peoples Trust Bank in Fort Ind., reversed their opposi- the rescue plan.

yesterday in Detroit, the Chrysler Loan Guarantee acting on optimistic word Chrysler and its bankers, an- d that it had postponed until eek a meeting in Washington ich final approval might be for Chrysler to borrow $500 in government-guaranteed

The announcement came after a day of intense efforts led by Secretary Miller to persuade the holdout foreign and U.S. banks with loans outstanding to Chrysler to reverse their positions and agree to participate in a restructuring of the company's $4.4 billion in debt.

The U.S. aid plan calls for concessions in interest and repayment terms by the nearly 400 banks and insurance companies to which Chrysler owes money.

The loan board had been scheduled to meet Wednesday to authorize the first installment of $1.5 billion in loan guarantees that the auto company says it needs to survive. That meeting was postponed until Friday while Chrysler tried to bring its lenders into line, and yesterday the new postponement until next Tuesday was announced.

However, it was not immediately clear what effect today's agreement by the Twin City Bank would have on the scheduling of next week's meetings.

The loan board said yesterday that its postponement announcement was prompted by word from Chrysler and its bankers that progress was being made in sealing the aid pact.

Lyman Hamilton 'Mystery' Ready to Break

City Investing Buyout Believed Imminent

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT) — If Lyman Hamilton Jr. has been using his American Express card for getting around in the past few weeks, the bills must be enormous. Whether it was worth the effort may become clearer today. He is expected to announce what he has been doing, well-placed industry sources said.

It may be no coincidence that the board of directors of City Investing, a major insurance holding group, is scheduled to meet Wednesday.

The comings and goings of the former chief executive officer of International Telephone and Telegraph — travels that Wall Street sources believe are closely related to the emergence of a mystery buyer for City Investing stock — have taken him in the past couple of weeks to London, Paris, Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Brussels, Amsterdam, Toronto, Montreal, Cincinnati, Boston and Hartford, center of the insurance world. Most of the time, he has been seen in the company of Chicago real estate man Victor Goulet. He and Mr. Hamilton are co-owners of Tamco Enterprises, a private real estate firm that is trying to buy City Investing.

The only logical reason for the two to be traveling so feverishly, Wall Street professionals suggest, is that Tamco is rounding up money from individuals, banks and insurance companies in preparation for a new offer.

$1.1 Billion

Last month Tamco offered $30 a share (or $1.1 billion in cash), but City Investing turned down the bid three days after getting it. The bid was not especially attractive, as Tamco had made it subject to its ability to get the financing. Even Mr. Hamilton, with all the banking connections he developed while at ITT, might run into problems finding $1.1 billion in cash.

Despite the rejection, however, relations between Tamco and City Investing are known to be extremely cordial. In fact, the way the deal was structured — a complicated plan known as a leveraged buyout — the only way it could work would be on friendly terms. It would provide that everything remain the same at City Investing, including the management. The only change would be that City Investing would become a private company, with management getting a piece of the action. The lenders, meanwhile, would get a return on their money plus a piece of the action. If some parts of the company were sold later, the investors would show a profit fairly quickly.

If Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Goulet have now found the money, they could make a new offer, not necessarily very different from the old one but this time without the language that made it subject to financing.

But what if, in the meantime, someone else were to move in? The best way to fight that possibility might be to buy a block of City Investing stock.

Someone Has

In the last few days someone has indeed moved in, picking up (according to industry estimates) between 2 million and 2.6 million shares, almost 10 percent of City Investing.

If Wall Street professionals are guessing right, though, Tamco is the mystery buyer and its move is a precautionary measure in preparing for a new run at landing City Investing.

Meanwhile, the Tamco owners did not have anything to say. Neither did Mr. Posner nor George Scharffenberger, chairman of City Investing. The professionals, however, seem to be having plenty of fun. After selling much of their City Investing stock on Tuesday and Wednesday at 28 and 29 a share, they picked up another million Thursday, with the price down 2⅛, to 26⅞. They obviously expect something to happen soon.

3 Million Shares Bought

NEW YORK, June 20 (Reuters) — Tamco says it has acquired about 3 million of City Investing's common shares "over the last few days." Tamco, which said it had no intention of buying any more City Investing shares, also said it may make a formal offer to the company's board for a purchase of City Investing assets.

Tamco reiterated that it does not plan to make a tender offer for City Investing shares or "to take any steps hostile to the management of City Investing."



Lyman Hamilton

UPI

VW Bugs of '50s Through '70s Becoming Fuel Savers of '80s

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP-DJ) — The Volkswagen Beetle, which virtually created the U.S. auto import market in the 1950s, is in new demand among U.S. motorists concerned about gasoline prices — and VW stopped selling Beetles in the United States 2½ years ago.

A new market for the used bugs has pushed up prices of junkyard relics. VW dealers say they are experiencing a "terrible shortage" of old Beetles.

VW of America overhauls about 7,000 Beetle engines a year, selling them for about $700 each. VW manager James Lane Jr. said the recent pattern of parts requests indicates that more Beetles are undergoing rejuvenation rather than routine repair.

Used-part scavenger hunts by owners of old Beetles have contributed to a general surge in demand for secondhand foreign car parts, said Russell McKinnon, executive vice president of the Automotive Dismantlers and Recyclers of America, a trade group of about 5,000 auto wrecking yards. He said used parts 10 years old or more cost only a tenth of the price of new parts.

Almost 5 million of the old bugs were sold in the United States in 28 years. The Center for Auto Safety in Washington, however, considers all pre-1969 VWs "disasters," citing a list of alleged shortcomings ranging from shabby suspension systems to unsafe seats.

Big Board Prices Decline; Major Banks Lower Prime

NEW YORK, June 20 (Reuters) — Autos and some special situation issues firmed but otherwise prices on The New York Stock Exchange moved broadly lower in active trading as investors took profits on their recent gains.

The outlook for the auto industry improved as the last U.S. holdout bank agreed to join the Chrysler rescue package. Only a West German bank now stands between Chrysler and new financing.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost only a 1.19 point, closing at 869.71; declines led advances 3-to-2 as turnover slowed to 37 million shares.

Analysts said the market has been due for a correction for some time now after advancing for more than two months, largely as a result of rapidly falling interest rates. The drop in rates has slowed lately.

However, Citibank cut its prime rate to 12 percent today from 12½ percent, joining half a dozen other major banks at that level. By the close, the 12 percent rate was industry-wide.

Late in the day, the Commerce Department reported that new orders for durable goods fell 7.3 percent in May, the worst drop since a 9 percent fall in December, 1974. The April decline was revised to 6.9 percent from 4.2 percent.

American Motors said its board voted to omit its quarterly cash dividend. The company had been paying 7½ cents a share in each of the last three quarters. AMC repeated that it expects to incur a "sizable" loss for the third quarter ending June 30 for the fiscal year ending sept. 30.

On the Big Board, among the autos, active General Motors gained ½ to 47½, Ford Motor 1¼ to 24 and Chrysler ⅜ to 7⅛.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reporeted that the M-1A measure of the U.S. money supply fell $200 million; M-1B rose 300 million.

The Federal also said New York business loans, excluding bankers acceptances, fell $338 million.

Many economists believe the prime, as well as the inflation rate, will decline below the double-digit level by year's end. They also think that is when the recession will end and economic recovery will.

Prior to yesterday, the Dow had gained more than 120 points in a two-month period and brokers said that this had set the stage for some investors to cash in on profits.

Analysts said they did not believe the market pause would last long because stock exchange short interest climbed to a record 57 million shares in the latest month. That gives the market a firm base because traders will have to replace the borrowed shares they sold in hopes of making a profit on a market decline.

For Design and Engineering

$500-Million Pact Reached On Alaskan Gas Pipeline

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — Gas producers and developers of the proposed Alaska natural gas pipeline announced an agreement yesterday to complete $500 million in final design and engineering work on the troubled project.

But the two sides remained far apart on financing the project's $20-billion to $25-billion construction cost, and Energy Department officials did not rule out the possibility that additional backing may be sought, either from the federal government or from the pipeline's prospective gas customers.

"There is still much to be done by the companies before this very large undertaking can be completed. But the agreements signed today are a major step forward," Energy Secretary Charles Duncan Jr. said yesterday.

The Energy Department still believes the project can be privately financed, department general counsel Lynn Coleman said. But when asked whether support from taxpayers or consumers may be needed, he said the question was premature. Privately, the department has been seeking congressional reaction to a change in the project's financial plan that would permit pipeline companies to charge some of the construction costs to customers.

The developers, seven pipeline companies that formed the Alaska Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co. consortium, won a hard-fought competition against other potential builders by pledging that the project could be financed entirely by private borrowing.

The consortium could not raise the funds, however, and has been forced to turn to the gas producers for construction assistance.

First Step Forward

Yesterday's announcement was the first joint step forward by the sponsoring pipeline companies and the producers — Atlantic Richfield, Exxon and Sohio. In a carefully crafted statement, the companies said they would try to agree on a financing plan to permit the project's completion by 1985.

"That is about all that either party was willing to state," said John McMillian, head of the Northwest consortium.

The energy companies are willing to make a substantial financial contribution to the project's construction costs, "provided they are not placed in the position of becoming, in effect, the ultimate guarantors of completion . . . and provided that their financial exposure is effectively limited," the statement said.

There has been no progress, Mr. McMillian said, in deciding how much control the energy companies should receive in exchange for helping build the pipeline.

Left unanswered yesterday was the question of who will guarantee the project's completion, and the longer the issue is unresolved the greater the pressure will be on Congress to answer it, said sources close to the negotiations.

The statement also appears to fall far short of Canadian demands for firm assurances that the difficult Alaskan leg of the project will be built. A failure to complete the project could leave Canada stuck with an expensive pipeline network that does not reach the North Slope gas fields, Canadian officials fear, and Canada has been pushing hard for guarantees of the project's completion.

U.S. Oil Imports Hit 4-Year Low in May

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP-DJ) — U.S. imports of crude oil and refined products, averaging 6.515 million barrels a day during May, were at their lowest levels since mid-1976, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

World Bankers Have Depression Jitters

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — A knowledgeable observer of the banking system, chatting privately with his Washington staff the other day, observed that the next four or five months "could be the most difficult period in recent American economic history."

His immediate concern is the possibility that a sharp and pervasive recession could leave consumers in the worst shape since the Depression. "Too many people have been buying houses and condominiums well beyond their real financial means," he said.

If the recession cuts as deep as some observers think it will — and if it is not countered with a strong government policy — then "the risk of delinquencies on real property could be at the highest rate since the 1930s," this expert said.

But it is not just the threat of a whopping U.S. recession that is giving bankers and the banking community a case of the jitters. The international monetary system has been badly skewed by OPEC price increases that cause a massive pileup of debt in almost every oil importing country, big and small.

In a recent speech to European bankers, John Heimann, the U.S. comptroller of the currency, said that within the past two years "easy credit availability and increasing numbers of international lenders have intensified competition and raised concerns about multinational bank earnings."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Although no one likes to talk of country or bank failures, the problem is sufficiently well-recognized that Wilfried Guth, a director of West Germany's biggest bank, the Deutsche Bank, proposed "a private safety net" at a recent international meeting in New Orleans sponsored by the American Bankers Association.

Like Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Guth sees the major problem developing by next year. Those sentiments were echoed by the president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller, who estimated that private banks' total international loans are now $1 trillion, three times the level of 1973.

A key point: If the less-developed countries cannot borrow more money from the banks, and if their foreign exchange earnings from exports are pretty well absorbed by oil costs, they cannot buy much in the way of goods from the industrial countries. Hence, worldwide recession deepens.

Here and there, signs of underlying trouble have already popped up: A small bank goes under in Argentina (but is saved), the First Pennsylvania Bank runs into a disaster (but is saved), the Hunt brothers' massive silver speculation is broken — but again, there is a rescue triggered by fears of a major brokerage house going bankrupt.

The absence of meaningful regulation of the commodity markets — including the failure to demand margin requirements comparable to those in force for the stock markets — comes close, in my view, to being a national disgrace.

What could happen in the months ahead? "The worst scenario," says a knowledgeable official, "would be failure of a sizable bank with international connections — a failure that isn't bailed out by the responsible authorities." That could set off a chain reaction affecting other banks and businesses all over the world.

In the United States, the Federal Reserve System has stood firm as a lender of "last resort" in several dicey situations in recent years, and probably would continue to do so. It is also doubted that Britain would allow a major bank to go bust.

"But how do you know what central banks in a lot of other countries would do?" my source asked rhetorically. No one knows for sure. (Some countries allow a bank to lend up to 70 percent of their capital to a single borrower.)

The informed view in Washington is that in a real crisis, the private international banks would probably cover for each other, get help from a network of central banks, and pressure the international institutions to give more help to weak countries.

On the domestic side, even the most pessimistic scenario does not call for a replay of the 1930s, with people put out of their houses and onto the street. But any pinch in mortgage payments would give the thrift institutions a taste of depression.

If the leading economies of the world perk up, some of these dire things may never happen, and safety nets — domestic or international — may not be needed. But right now, there is a sense of drift, especially in the United States. If responsible people see dangers even vaguely comparable to those of the 1930s, it is time for a national stocktaking.

7 in EEC Sign Contract Rules

ROME, June 20 (AP-DJ) — All but two of the nine European Economic Community nations signed a potentially far-reaching agreement yesterday that sets up uniform rules for West European business contracts. Britain and Denmark did not sign, but EEC officials said approval was expected from the two later.

The convention says that businessmen from different EEC countries can decide for themselves which country's laws should apply to their deals. If they do not choose, the contract is governed by the laws of the country that is most closely connected to the contract.

If the deal involves two countries equally, then the more stringent set of rules will usually apply. The convention includes a special provision guaranteeing that a consumer cannot be deprived of the protection afforded him by his country's laws.

CURRENCY RATES

nk exchange rates for June 20, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	B.L.	Guilder	S.F.	S.K.	D.K.
	1.9375	4.525	109.53 *	47.15 *	9.2319	——	4.851 *	118.86 *	35.24 *
(a)	28.30	66.0325	15.9913	6.8795	2.3625 *	14.4625	——	17.35	5.145
	1.7485	4.134	——	43.06 *	2.115 x	91.38 *	6.251 *	168.39 *	32.22 *
(b)	2.337	——	4.1358	9.481	1.9855.50	4.5288	64.35	2.8153	12.83
	834.05	1,952.00	472.79	203.45	——	431.57	29.581	573.65	152.46
	——	2.3379	8.5453	0.3435	0.1196 *	0.5164	0.0253	0.6723	0.1821
	4.1167	9.5855	232.33 *	——	4.915 x	212.80 *	14.553 *	251.48 *	74.972 *
	1.6308	3.8138	92.1875 *	39.709 *	0.1951	84.1895 *	5.7419 *	——	29.7722 *
	1.4232	0.4697	2.5169	5.8281	7189.32	2.7563	49.3635	2.2223	7.8122

Dollar values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
Belgian fin. franc	28.37	0.352	Hong Kong $	4.9255	0.2004	Saudi Riyal	3.329
Canadian $	1.1496	2.117	Irish £	0.4724	0.8794	Schilling	12.5875
Danish krone	5.4912	0.2207	Israeli £	48.335	0.5647	Singapore $	1.771
Drachma	42.90	3.7467	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2649	0.24	Swedish krona	4.164
Escudo	48.9072	0.2059	Norw. krone	4.8577	0.2701	U.A.E. dirham	3.702
Fin. mark	3.6482	0.8743	Peseta	70.145	0.8044	Yen	214.65

Spot: 1.7038 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



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Analyst Sees Oil-Stock Gains Moderating

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP-DJ) — Oil stocks have been providing investors with better-than-average market gains since late 1978. Now, one of Wall Street's leading oil analysts says, "the game of future perceptions is changing" and stock-market gains in the major oils will be harder to come by.

"The net flow of money into oil stocks has slowed and at times reversed," said Charles Maxwell, of Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc. "Performance of the oil group over the next one to two years relative to the market is open to question."

The analyst's latest assessment, in a report to his firm's clients, is that major oil stocks are likely to turn in only an average market record over the next two years.

He found reason to believe that there will be "pockets of strength" in the group and is recommending a dozen stocks that meet certain criteria, but, he said, "the oil industry as a whole must deal with the new problem of volume contraction in a still-inflationary environment."

Mr. Maxwell estimated that world demand for oil will drop 2 percent this year and remain level in 1981.

"The companies have never faced this hurdle [contracting volume and inflation] before," he said. "They've always been able to spread their rising costs over more units produced, processed and sold. The changes required in 1980 will be abrupt, as the volume reduction impacts flexibility, for example, tanker requirements, inventory and personnel levels, the efficiencies of huge fixed-cost facilities and so on."

Return on Equity

Although Mr. Maxwell estimated that major oil companies' profits will rise 30 percent or more this year, he believes that the stocks will be discounting, among other things, a downward trend in quarterly earnings gains. In the first quarter, oil-company profits leaped more than 70 percent from the year earlier. He currently estimates that successive quarters this year will show gains of 25, 15 and 10 percent, respectively, from year-earlier profits, and that industry net income will rise only 5 percent in 1981.

He expects oil industry rates of return on equity, currently at record levels of 21 to 22 percent, to be moving downward in the second half of this year. "We're projecting a 1981 average of 17 percent to 18 percent," he said, "and a 1982 average of 15 percent to 16 percent.

"Oil managements in the early '80s face a daunting question: To what projects can they commit their funds with reasonable hopes of equaling the returns of ventures whence the money is currently flowing?"

Although he expects capital-investment programs to remain high, he added: "We aren't impressed by the outlook for the traditional oil business and its capacity to grow. However, we're increasingly enthusiastic about the emergent prospects for coal, natural gas, special foreign-production situations and geothermal power."

His prime criteria for selecting stocks are "deep, broad diversified energy resource bases within secure political jurisdictions to which large cash flows of recent years can be applied," he said. Companies in this category are rich in such resources as coal, natural gas and geothermal power, he added.

"Our list would include Occidental Petroleum, Conoco, Natomas, Kerr-McGee, Superior, Standard Oil (Ohio), Atlantic Richfield and Union of California," he said. He would add Imperial Oil, once Canadian energy policies are resolved.

In a second category are companies that he considers to be selling at "unreasonable" discounts from their proven asset values. He placed Texaco, Amerada Hess and Occidental in this class. A third grouping, he said, are high-yielding issues that could serve as bond substitutes in institutional portfolios. "Our choices would be Texaco, Occidental and Exxon," he said.

The amount of new reserves added last year by 17 major U.S. oil companies came to only 30 percent of the oil those companies produced, according to a survey by Petroleum Analysis Ltd., a consulting firm headed by Dillard Spriggs. This reserves-added ratio has declined from 67 percent in 1977 and 43 percent in 1978. The reserve additions include purchases of reserves and revisions in reserve estimates, as well as increases from drilling and enhanced recovery. The companies represent about two-thirds of U.S. oil production.

Proven reserves of the 17 companies fell to 22.7 billion barrels from 24.2 billion barrels in 1978. Only two companies showed an increase after excluding changes in reserves and production. They were Mobil, up 15 million barrels, and Shell, up 532 million barrels. The latter's reserves increased through its acquisition of Belridge Oil.

At 1979 production rates, Petroleum Analysis lists the life of proven reserves of the 17 companies as follows: Exxon, 10.4 years; Gulf, 8; Mobil, 8.1; California Standard, 10.5; Texaco, 7.9; Amerada Hess, 8; Atlantic Richfield, 13.1; Cities Service, 10.2; Conoco, 6.7; Getty, 15; Marathon, 11.4; Phillips Petroleum, 8.8; Shell, 9.2; Indiana Standard, 9.2; Sohio, 17.4; Sun, 8.9, and Union of California, 11.

Iran Drives for Economic Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

great satan," the Soviet Union is viewed by many Iranians as "the lesser satan." They are suspicious of Soviet motives, remembering that in 1920 after World War I, the Russians tried to annex parts of Iran. "Godless Communism" is also feared as an enemy of Islam.

If Iran has been schizoid in its recent relations with the Soviet Union, Moscow, too, has been ambivalent in its wooing of the Islamic republic. Along with Washington, Moscow appeared surprised by the rapidity of the Islamic revolution that overthrew the shah. Although the Russians usually are quick to support national liberation movements, they took their time in Iran.

At the same time, the Russians appeared fearful that Iran's Islamic resurgence would spread across the border to its own Islamic republics.

While opposing Western sanctions and any U.S. military intervention in Iran, the Russians were reported to have vehemently opposed the taking of the U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy last November. Last month, diplomats in Tehran reported that the Kremlin called in Iran's ambassador to Moscow to urge that the hostages be freed.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has campaigned vigorously in the last year to win Iranian friendship. Playing on the anti-American sentiment in Iran, the Russians said that it was forced to intervene in Afghanistan to protect it from U.S. forces.

Leftist Stronghold

This territory bordering the Caspian Sea is a stronghold of leftist sentiment in Iran. Posters for the pro-Moscow Tudeh Party and the leftist Mujahaddin are much more visible here than in other sections of Iran.

Otherwise there are few signs of Soviet influence on the border. The trucks that move across the bridge from the Soviet Union come from all over Eastern Europe. Astara's Mayor Zahmatkesh said that Soviet trucks often travel in convoys of 10 with police escorts to discourage attacks.

There are signs of increased Soviet trade in the Caspian Port of Bandar Anzeli (formerly Bandar Pahlavi), 80 miles southeast of here. Nine Soviet ships were docked in triple layers Tuesday, unloading cargos of lumber and steel. Ali Ansari, governor of Gilan province, said the ships also bring milk powder and fertilizer to Iran, but generally return empty to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ansari said longshoremen now are handling 4,500 tons of cargo a day compared to about 2,000 tons in the past.

Yet trade with Russia is far less than it was when the shah was in power. In 1977, there was more than $1 billion in commerce between the two countries and Iran was the Soviet Union's largest nonmilitary trading partner in the Third World. Last year, trade was less tha half that amount, according to Moscow sources.

Meanwhile, although Soviet military power remains close to Iran's borders, residents here do not appear concerned. "We are not worried about a Soviet invasion," Mr. Ansari said. "We believe in God and, if someone tries to invade, we will fight against him. We are not scared of being killed because martyrdom is an honor."

Reaction to Embargo Imposed by U.S., EEC

TEHERAN, June 20 (Reuters) — Iran is driving ahead in its campaign for economic independence, launching a bid to boost trade with countries that have not imposed an export ban over the U.S. hostage issue.

A delegation headed by Acting Finance Minister Reza Salimi has been in Moscow this week, and discussions have been held with Romania, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. In recent days, Iranian officials have talked with India, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Diplomats and economic analysts here are viewing the drive as a reaction to Western trade sanctions, but say that it also results from the revolutionary government's long-expressed desire to diversify trade and to break down what it considers dependence on Western nations.

Although food and medicine are exempt from the Western export embargo, agricultural products have been featured prominently by Iran in the recent series of trade talks.

However, diplomats and economic analysts remain to be convinced that Iran can achieve a significant and lasting restructuring of its trade patterns.

Some diplomats view the talks as a gesture of defiance by Iran, showing its unwillingness to import food from countries that will not export other goods. But other diplomates note that Iran was formerly a major importer of U.S. foodstuffs and had already begun to diversify.

Australia and New Zealand continue to be major exporters of wheat and meat to Iran and there is no sign of this trade diminishing, diplomatic sources say.

The sources said that sanctions imposed toward the end of May by the United States and the nine members of the European Economic Community have had little impact on the supply of goods. Diplomats had estimated that 8 to 10 percent of European exports to Iran would be cut off by the ban, but the sources stated that they believed the embargo would have little short-term impact. However, there could be a medium-term bite when inventories in the country run low, the sources added.

Much European trade is conducted under old contracts that are unaffected by the embargo. Iranian trade through intermediaries, notably in the Gulf and with countries such as Austria, has flourished.

Central Bank Order

One European diplomat said "what problems there have been so far are chiefly of the Iranians' own creation." He was referring to a central bank order preventing Iranian banks from negotiating import-financing arrangements with ny banks in countries that impose sanctions. A letter of credit can only be opened for food, medicine, and goods for which foreign government export licences and shipping documents are provided as proof that they will be shipped to Iran.

The Bank Markazi instruction, which was issued shortly before European sanctions were enacted, was designed to protect Iranian importers from possible loss of deposits placed with foreign banks in advance of receiving goods.

Soviet-Iran Protocol

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union and Iran signed a protocol that calls for expanded business contacts, Tass said today. The signing was announced at the end of a three-day session of the Soviet-Iranian permanent commission on Economic and Technical cooperation held in Moscow, Tass said.

Details of the pact were not announced but Tass said that it "envisages further development of mutually beneficial economic technical and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran."

It was the first trade protocol between the Soviet Union and Iran since the overthrow of the shah, Tass said. Iran was represented at the talks by its Minister of Finance and Economy Reza Salimi.

European Gold Markets

June 20, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	603.75	602.90	+3.90
Zurich	605.50	602.50	+3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	604.23	605.33	+1.26

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Options for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80
590	36.00-39.00	62.00-66.00	
610	30.00-33.00	56.00-60.00	
630	23.00-26.00	50.00-54.00	
650	18.00-21.00	39.00-43.00	
670	14.00-18.00	33.00-37.00	

New market hours 9.00 a.m. till 7.30 p.m.
Put options available on request.
Gold bullion 603.00-606.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 20, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl $Rsvs.(S1) ..... 8.7pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 693.30
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 683.90
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 678.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 814.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.11
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.41
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.36

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $94.4c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £84.0pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.11
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.47
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $29.16

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 291.00
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 533.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 60.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 64.75
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 113.25
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 501.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 18.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 63.60 r

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $30.49
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr $72.23
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $23.38
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 34.81 —
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $72.78
(w) Fidelity World Fd $19.90

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $47.65
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$13.49
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $14.12
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 9.62 r —
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $12.56
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $11.05
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 12.47 r

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $74.40
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $26.48

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 471.80
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 292.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.56

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr $45.92

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parlon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,518.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,011.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 343.75
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 51.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 370.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 235.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.25
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 72.85

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 23.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 138.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 102.0
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 80.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 286.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 330.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 191.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 36.66
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 14.53
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 46.98

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $10.24
(r) Arab Finance I.F $1,040.43
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.11
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr ..... SF 117.90
(w) CAMIT $9.94
(w) Capital Gains Inv $17.81
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,358.00
(d) Cartbico Open-End Fund $284.21
(w) Citadel Fund $2.63
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $1,038.62
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.18
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.50
(w) D.G.C. $50.36A
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.89
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.61
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $26.66
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,165.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V $37.26
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,560.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T $255.94
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 151.10
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 65.17
(d) Fonditalia $17.41
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 39.42
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.26
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.97
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $418.70
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $121.24
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $131.24
(d) Interfund S.A $11.98
(w) Intermarket Fund $174.41
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.55
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.83
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 33.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.93
(r) Halfortune Int'l Fd S.A $10.73
(w) Japan Selection Fund $91.63
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $49.28
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,406.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $14.45
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $33.55
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $75.41
(w) Luxfund $34.18
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fund $13.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.24*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.45*
(w) N.A.M.F $93.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $38.20
(w) Quantum Fund N.V $1,143
(d) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.10
(d) Renta Fund $58.56
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 763.00
(d) Safe Fund $3.99
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.8
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 59.20
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.60
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 89.40
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.26
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $61.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V $84.89
(w) Transpacific Fund $34.94
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 55.06
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.78
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $101.06
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $458.38
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.57
(w) Worldwide Securities $95.57
(w) Worldwide Special $2,274.73

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

European Stock Markets

June 20, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	66.30	67.00
AKZO	23.80	24.10
Albert Heijn	64.80	64.50
Algembank	293.50	296.00
AMEV	86.50	87.30
Amrobank	65.10	65.50
A'Dam Rub	3.60	3.55
Boskalis	89.00	89.10
Bredero	198.50	198.50
Buehrmann T	65.20	65.70
Caland Hlds	23.20	23.70
Elsevier	231.00	231.00
Ennia	136.50	136.80
Fokker	25.70	25.80
Gist Brocades	27.60	28.10
Heineken	55.10	57.70
H.V.A.	39.80	38.50
Hoogovens	16.50	16.60
Naarden	14.10	14.10
K.L.M.	60.00	60.50
Nat. Nedder	113.60	114.70
Nedlloyd	85.50	85.00
Oce Vander G	117.50	118.00
OGEM	9.70	9.50
Pakhoed	41.60	42.50
Philips	17.70	17.90
Robeco	172.00	173.00
Rodamco	109.60	109.80
Rolinco	158.00	158.50
Rorento	112.30	112.00
Royal Dutch	167.40	168.80
RSV	46.50	47.50
Unilever	115.90	116.20
Van Ommer	22.50	22.80
VMF-Stork	34.60	34.90
VNU	88.20	88.20

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.60
Previous: 85.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,830	1,835
Cockerill	250	248
EBES	1,860	1,825
Electrobel	6,030	6,010
GB-Inno-BM	2,325	2,295
GBL (Bljamb)	1,400	1,420
Hoboken	2,700	2,640
Petrofina	5,100	5,220
Ph. Gevaert	1,288	1,280
Soc. Generale	1,545	1,535
Sofina	3,250	3,250
Solvay	2,740	2,740
Traction Elec	2,455	2,445
Un. Miniere	738	738
V. Montagne	1,350	1,350

Bourse Index: 149.38
Previous: 150.06

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	75.50	75.80
Allianz Vers.	390.00	385.00
B.A.S.F.	147.90	148.20
Bayer	118.60	127.10
Bayer Hypo	243.00	243.00
Bayer Verein	291.00	294.00
Commerzbnk	170.20	169.70
Cont. Gummi	60.50	57.50
Daimler	272.50	270.50
Degussa	245.00	246.00
Demag	125.00	126.00
D.Babcock	213.00	213.00
Deutsche Bnk	275.00	275.50
Dresdner Bnk	191.50	191.40
Du. Schulte	167.00	168.00
GHH	206.80	207.00
Hapag Lloyd	66.00	66.20
Hochtief	412.00	412.00
Hoechst	119.10	119.10
Hoesch	23.00	22.50
Holzmann	N.A.	400.00
Horten	138.40	137.50
Kali u Salz	157.80	156.50
Karstadt	231.00	231.00
Kaufhof	190.00	191.00
K.H.D.	216.50	217.40
Kloeckner	41.00	40.50
Krupp	62.00	60.00
Linde	309.20	309.00
Lufthansa	77.00	77.00
MAN	186.50	187.50
Mannesman	116.00	115.20
Metallgesell.	261.00	260.00
Muench. Ruck	530.00	530.00
Neckermann	133.50	133.50
Preussag	212.50	212.00
RWE.new	183.00	182.50
Schering	196.50	195.50
Siemens	272.50	270.80
Thyssen	64.60	65.00
Varta	148.00	148.00
Veba	143.00	142.60
VEW	115.50	115.00
Volkswagen	183.70	184.50

Siemens Index: 138.67
Previous: 138.81

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.84½	0.84½
AA Cp	513.00	12.75
Anglo-Am	0.82	0.81½
Babcock-Wil	0.97	0.95
Barclays Bnk	4.05	3.98
BAT Ind.	2.76	2.73
Beecham Gp	1.38	1.37
BICC	1.24	1.22
BOC Int'l	0.74	0.71
Boots	2.17	2.13
Bowater	1.82	1.82
B.P.	3.44	3.42
Burmah	2.29	2.26
Coats Patons	0.55	0.55½
Charter Gold	2.08	1.98
Cadbury Sc.	0.42½	0.59½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.93	4.83
Courtaulds	0.73	0.71
De Beer	$9.20	9.23
Distillers	2.05	2.05
Dunlop	0.79	0.81
Free St Ged	55¼	54¾
GEC	3.94	3.87
GKN	2.57	2.59
Glaxo	2.26	2.24
GUS	4.34	4.28
Guinness	0.93	0.93
Hawker-Sidd	1.98	1.96
ICI	3.84	3.84
Imps	0.86½	0.84½
Lonrho	0.99	1.01
Lucas	2.11	2.10
Marks-Spenc	0.96	0.95
Metal Box	2.96	2.92
Plessey	1.59	1.55
Randfontein	568.50	69.00
Rank Org.	1.96	1.94
Reed	1.91	1.92
Rolls Royce	0.52	0.52½
Royal Dutch	137⅝	137⅝
R.T.Z.	4.23	4.05
Shell	4.02	4.02
Thorn (A)	2.96	2.96
Trafalgar H	0.69	0.69
Tube Invest.	2.78	2.78
Ultramar	3.82	3.78
Untd Biscuits	0.81	0.82
Vickers	1.32	1.32
War Loan 3½	33	33⅛
W. Deep	544.50	42.75
W. Driefin	586.00	85.25
W. Holding	542.25	42.00
Woolworth	0.61¼	0.60¾
ZCI	0.25	0.25

F.T. 30 Index: 471.86
Previous: 471.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.05	6.50
Bastogi	430.00	435.00
Centrale	13,400	13,290
ERBA	3,160.00	3,190.00
ErcMarelli	356.00	348.00
Fiat	1,790.00	1,749.00
Finsider	69.00	67.75
Generali	62,400	60,550
IFI	3,112.00	3,000.00
Italcimenti	24,500	24,600
Italgas	873.00	825.00
Italsider	339.00	323.00
La Rinas	157.00	157.50
Montedis	158.75	158.00
Olivetti	2,005.00	1,920.00
Pirelli	2,191.00	2,085.00
Snia Visco	770.00	779.00

BCI Index: 107.74
Previous: 106.19

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	529.00	535.00
Alsthom Atl.	66.00	65.60
BIC	506.00	507.00
Bouygues	600.00	587.00
BSN	960.00	965.00
Carrefour	1,808.00	1,795.00
Cim Lafarge	258.30	258.80
Club Mediter	389.00	389.00
Cofimeg	146.20	146.10
Cie Bancaire	315.00	314.00
CFP	249.00	246.20
CGE	387.00	384.00
CCF	169.00	149.00
Creusot Loire	70.30	70.30
CSF	469.00	473.00
Dumez	741.00	748.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,270.00	1,265.00
Ferodo	358.10	352.00
Gen Occident	303.00	305.00
Hachette	243.20	243.00
Imetal	101.00	99.50
Legrand	1,485.00	1,475.00
L'Oreal	667.00	661.00
Mach Bull	58.20	59.80
Matra	9,050.00	9,060.00
Michelin	805.00	789.00
Moet Henn	569.00	564.00
Moulinex	75.50	78.00
Nord-Est L.	34.00	34.05
Paribas	233.50	233.80
Penarroya	89.30	85.80
Pernod Ric	308.80	310.50
Perrier	228.00	228.00
Peugeot	219.00	221.10
Poclain	209.00	209.00
Printemps	118.00	118.60
PUK	106.40	108.00
Radiotech.	266.80	274.50
Redoute	439.00	440.00
Rh Poulenc	125.90	125.30
Roussel Uclaf	249.00	249.50
Sacilor	23.50	22.50
St Gobain	136.50	135.40
SkisRossignol	665.80	665.00
Suez	272.50	271.50
Telemecan	903.00	901.00
ThomsonBr	221.50	222.00
Usinor	12.10	12.15

Agefi Index: 135.65
Previous: 135.72

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,180	1,175
Buehrle	2,790	2,840
B Boveri	1,635	1,640
Cib Geigy	1,070	1,065
Cr Suisse	2,195	2,195
Elektrowatt	2,390	2,375
Fisher	820	825
Hoff-Roche B	6,425	6,350
Interfood	5,550	5,575
Jelmoli	1,340	1,340
Landis Gyr	1,380	1,385
Nestle	3,465	3,465
Sandoz	3,750	3,775
Schindler	1,300	1,290
Ste B. Suisse	369	369
Sulzer	2,860	2,850
Swissair	733	739
U.B. Suisse	3,250	3,250
Winterthur	2,570	2,580
Zurich Ins.	13,225	13,325

SBC Index: 336.70
Previous: 336.50

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— U-U-U —								
29¼	13½	UAL	.25t			2607	15	14¾	14¾	—½
28⅝	17¼	UAL pf	.40	2.7			14⅝	d14½	14¾	—3¼
28⅝	19	UGI	1.76	6.7	8	16	26½	26⅛	26½	—⅜
28	18	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z430	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+⅜
18⅛	10⅞	UMC	1.20	9.6	5	33	12½	12⅛	12½	+¼
3¼	2⅝	UMET Tr				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
29¼	9⅞	UNCRes	.12t			214	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Unarco	.88	10.	6	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
49⅛	36⅜	UCamp	2.60	6.2	7	114	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	—⅜
47⅞	35⅛	UnCarb	3	6.9	4	790	44	43½	43½	—⅜
13⅝	6⅛	UnComr	.20	2.4	6	15	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
9⅛	3½	UnionCp	.32t	6.7	5	46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	UnElec	1.44	12.	8	179	12¼	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
79¼	52½	UnEl pfL	8	12.		z20	67	67	67	—1
22½	13⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	11.		2	19	19	19	—¼
27¼	19¼	UnEl pf	2.72	11.		5	24½	24½	24½	
78	54	UnEl pfH	8	12.		4	67	65½	65½	—2½
62½	36⅜	UOilCal	1.60	3.0	9	506	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	—⅜
45⅛	37¼	UnPac	s1.40	3.4	10	2393	42⅝	40¼	40⅝	—1⅜
6¼	3⅛	Uniroyal				885	3⅝	3⅜	3½	—⅛
60	22	Uniryal pf				z1900	25½	24½	25	+½
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd	.30e	2.1	7	286	14	13⅜	14	+¼
13	9⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	10.		10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
39⅜	24⅛	UnEnRs	s1.52	4.0	7	194	38	37½	38	—¼
30⅜	16⅜	UnGrty	.24	.9	9	84	27⅜	26¼	26⅝	—⅜
25⅛	17⅜	UIllum	2.68	12.	6	708	22½	22	22½	+¼
29⅜	27½	UIllu pf	3.97	14.		75	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
32⅝	15⅛	UnitInd	.90b	3.9	8	17	23	22⅝	23	
22	11⅛	UnitInn	.22	1.4	6	20	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	UJerBk	1.04a	9.8	4	63	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅞	UnMM	n			239	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
6½	2	UnPkMn			65	35	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
27⅜	18¾	UnRefg	s.80a	3.9	3	29	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
20⅜	15⅛	USFoS	2.04e	11.		10	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
11⅛	6½	USAir	.06e	.6	3	490	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+⅛
24⅛	16	USAir pf	1.87	8.0		129	23½	23¼	23⅜	—⅛
42	33½	USFid	2.80	6.7	5	787	41⅝	41⅛	41½	
37⅜	25⅜	USGyps	2.40	7.1	5	97	34⅛	33½	34	—⅛
20⅜	10¼	USHom	.64b	3.3	5	721	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
10½	6⅛	USInd	.76	9.1	5	421	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+¼
18⅛	11⅛	USLease	.52	3.5	6	2	15	14⅞	15	
10½	5⅞	US Rlty			113	190	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
22⅛	16⅛	USShoe	1.60	7.8	5	31	20⅝	20½	20½	
24½	16⅛	USSteel	1.60	8.4		1169	19⅝	18½	19	+⅜
37⅝	26	USTobc	2.08	6.3	9	455	33⅝	32⅝	33	+⅜
52⅜	36⅝	UnTech	2.20	5.1	7	423	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	—⅜
231	159	UTch pf	8	4.3		1	188	188	188	
66¼	47	UTch pf	3.87	7.1		15	55¼	54⅜	54⅝	—½
27⅜	19¼	UTch pf	2.55	10.		155	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
21⅜	14¼	UnitTel	1.52	8.6	7	229	17⅝	17⅜	17¾	—⅛
31⅜	21½	UniTI pf	1.50	5.8		10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
24½	17⅛	UniT 2pf	1.50	6.9		2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—¼
39	22⅛	Unitrod	.50	1.6	11	28	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	—⅜
15	9	Univar	.56	5.4	4	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
19¼	10½	UnivFd	.96	7.7	8	35	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
25½	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	5.5	8	18	24⅝	23⅝	24	—½
53⅝	40	Upjohn	2	3.8	10	475	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝	+⅛
28	19	USLIFE	.70	3.1	6	426	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—¼
10⅝	7⅜	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		26	9	8⅞	8⅞	
19½	13	UtPL	2	11.	11	165	18⅝	18¼	18½	
27⅜	28	UtPL pf	2.80	11.		5	26	26	26	
27⅜	19⅝	UtPL pf	2.90	11.		8	27	26⅝	27	
26¼	17	UtPL pf	2.36	11.		20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
		— V-V-V —								
26¼	16⅜	VF Co	1.60	6.8	6	44	23½	23⅜	23½	+⅛
39	21½	VSI Cp	.72	2.3	8	168	33	31¾	31¾	—1⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Valero	n.20	1.0		1226	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Valleyln	.40	6.0	28	23	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
15	10¾	VanDrn	1	7.1	5	45	14	14	14	+⅛
35⅛	19	Varian	.52	2.3	9	95	24	23⅝	24	—⅛
15½	7⅜	Varo	.40	3.7	7	958	11⅜	10⅛	10⅞	+⅛
25⅛	17	Veeco	s .30	1.3	14	55	23	22½	22⅞	—⅛
6⅛	3	Vendo				8	3⅛	3¼	3¼	—⅛
13⅛	9	VestSe	1.36e	12.		32	11⅜	11⅛	11½	—¼
45½	28⅛	Viacom	.40	1.0	11	118	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	—¼
29⅜	22	Viacom pf	2.10	7.1		35	29½	28⅞	29⅝	+⅛
13½	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	887	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
49	33½	VaEP pf	5	12.		z50	41	40½	40½	—1½
78⅛	49½	VaEP pf	7.72	12.		z10	63½	63⅛	63½	—1⅜
93	62½	VaEP pf	8.60	12.		z50	73	73	73	
27⅛	18⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	12.		10	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
73⅝	45	VaEP pf	7.20	12.		z200	61	60	61	+2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
77	49½	VaEP pf	7.45	11.		z700	67¾	66¼	67¾	+1⅜
29⅜	11¼	Vornado	.60	3.1		45	19⅛	18½	19⅛	
15⅝	10⅞	VulcInc	.84	6.6	5	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
37⅝	30½	VulcnM	2	5.7	6	15	35⅝	35¼	35¼	—⅛
		— W-W-W —								
25⅛	16¾	WICOR	2.04	9.8	6	22	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
17½	10⅛	Wabash	.60	4.6	4	59	13	12⅝	13	
21	15¼	Wachov	.86	4.4	7	119	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
55⅝	40⅝	Wach pf	2.20	4.3		10	51	51	51	—⅛
7¼	3⅛	WachRty			8	100	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
39¼	24	WalMrt	.40	1.1	13	200	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—¼
35¼	25⅛	Walgrn	1.60	5.2	6	43	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
25¼	19⅝	WkHCn	g1.32	5.5	7	141	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
33	23¼	WallBus	1	3.1	7	24	32⅝	31⅞	32	—½
28⅛	19½	WalMu	1.60b	7.4	4	32	22	21½	21½	—⅜
35⅝	23½	WaltJm	1.90	5.8	7	487	33	32⅝	32⅝	
11	8	WaltJ pf	1	11.		z1000	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
11¾	4⅛	WardFd				246	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
17⅝	8⅛	Warnaco	.80	5.5	4	69	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
46	36½	WrnCm	s 1	2.4	6	916	41⅝	41	41⅝	—⅜
25⅛	17	WarnrL	1.32	7.1	12	973	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
27½	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	10.	7	19	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
39	18	WshNat	1.50	5.2	6	71	29	27⅝	28⅞	+1
45	24⅝	WasN pf	2.50	7.0		1	35½	35½	35½	
23⅝	16¼	WshWt	2.16	11.	8	107	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅛
52⅝	30	WasteM	.90	1.7	16	626	u54¼	52	53⅝	+⅜
37	21⅛	WatkinJ	.48	1.5	14	54	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	—½
7¼	4½	WayGos				14	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
7½	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.8	11	11	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
19½	6⅛	WebbD	.20	1.9	8	92	10⅝	10½	10½	
33⅝	21⅜	WellsF	1.92	6.9	5	91	28	27½	27⅝	—⅛
17⅝	11	WelFM	1.40	8.2	8	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
48	32	WPenP pf	4.50	11.		z30	40½	40½	40½	+⅛
37⅛	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	7.8	6	20	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
14	10	WstctT	g.80			3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
12	6	WnAirL	.40	5.7	5	449	7⅛	7	7	
30⅛	19	WAir pf	2	9.0		11	22½	21⅞	22½	+⅛
35	23¼	WnBnc	1.84	5.7	6	131	32⅝	32	32½	+⅛
60½	27⅛	WnCoNA	s.40	.6	19	156	57⅝	56½	57⅝	+⅜
42	24⅝	WnCo pf	2.12	5.2		9	40½	40½	40½	
67⅜	32⅝	WPacI	23.75e	2.7	3	7	37½	37¼	37¼	—½
26⅞	16⅜	WUnion	1.40	6.8		650	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+⅜
56	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	9.3		6	50¼	48½	49⅜	+⅜
63	46	WnUn pf	4.90	8.8		2	56	55	56	+1
11	7⅜	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		38	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
59⅜	43	WUTl pf	6	11.		1	53	53	53	+1
23⅜	15½	WUTl pf	2.56	12.		11	21½	21¼	21¼	—⅛
27	17⅛	WestgEl	1.40	6.2	6	781	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
38⅝	26⅛	Wstvac	1.50	5.2	5	33	29⅛	28⅝	29	—⅛
37⅝	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.9	8	918	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
49⅛	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.3		30	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	—⅛
39⅛	27⅛	WheelF	1.40	3.8	9	34	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	—⅛
39⅜	30⅛	WheelF pf	2	5.4		3	37⅛	37	37	—½
24⅜	15	WheelPit			2	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
50	37	WhelPit pf	6	14.		z50	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
41½	31⅛	WhelPit pf	5	14.		z70	36½	36½	36½	
22½	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	7.6	6	457	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
27⅝	19	WhitC	1.40	5.9	5	173	24	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
42⅝	32	WhitC pfC	3	7.8		4	38½	38	38½	
9½	3⅞	WhiteM				188	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26½	12⅝	Whittak	1	4.8	6	99	21	20⅝	21	—⅛
17¼	11¼	Wickes	1.04	7.4	6	245	14¼	14	14⅛	
13½	5½	Wiebldt	.44	6.4	13	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
48½	19	Williams	1.10	3.7	8	3243	30½	29⅝	30½	
15⅞	7⅞	WilshrO	.07r	.6	45	155	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
33⅝	22⅝	WinDx	1.68	6.8	8	44	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
3½	1⅝	Winnbgo			100	48	2⅛	2	2	
11⅞	5	WinterJ	.87e	15.		27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅞	19	WisEP	2.52	9.6	7	71	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
103½	69	WisE pf	8.90	10.		z100	87	87	87	+1⅛
20⅜	14⅛	WiscPL	1.84	9.6	8	55	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13⅞	WiscPS	1.72	9.4	6	67	18½	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
33	20¼	Witco	1.60	6.4	5	33	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
16½	10¼	WittrR	.80	5.5	6	38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
16⅜	8⅞	WolvrW	.44	2.9	6	70	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
24⅞	14⅛	Wometc	.66	3.4	9	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
23⅞	15¼	WoodPt	s.32	1.4	13	182	23⅛	21⅝	22⅝	+⅛
31⅜	21¼	Wolwth	1.80	7.1	4	393	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+⅛
44	38¼	Wolw pf	2.20	6.7		2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—½
8⅛	4⅝	WorldAir				1	5	5	5	+⅛
36⅜	30½	Wrigly	s1.44	4.4	8	14	32½	32⅜	32½	—⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Wurltzr			246	36	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+⅛
11⅞	9⅛	WyleLb	s.40	3.5	7	178	11½	10⅞	11½	+⅛
9⅝	4	Wyly			17	157	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— X-Y-Z —								
69⅛	48⅛	Xerox	2.80	5.0	8	522	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+
28⅝	13⅝	XTRA	.64	3.8	4	150	17½	16⅝	16⅝	—
39⅛	14⅛	Yates	s .20	.5	8	37	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—
25	16⅛	ZaleCo	1.08	5.8	4	27	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—
29⅝	17⅛	Zapata	.48	1.4	14	228	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+
14⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp	.32	2.3	5	75	14	13⅝	14	
14⅛	7⅛	ZenithR	.60	5.9	9	281	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—
19½	16⅛	Zero	s .48	2.6	9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
21⅜	14⅛	ZurnInd	.92	5.2	6	52	18	17⅝	17⅝	—

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Chicago Futures

June 20, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	4.10½	4.13½	4.09	4.12½	+.04½
Sep	4.28½	4.25	4.20½	4.24¼	+.05½
Dec	4.40¾	4.43	4.38¼	4.42¼	+.05¼
Mar	4.55½	4.56½	4.52½	4.56¼	+.05¼
May	4.61	4.62	4.60	4.62	+.04¾
Jul	4.64	4.66	4.62½	4.66	+.05¾

Sales Thur. 18,627. Total open interest Thur. 48,420, off 805 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.81	2.81¾	2.80	2.80¾	+.00¾
Sep	2.87	2.88	2.86	2.87	+.00½
Dec	2.93½	2.94	2.91¾	2.93¾	+.01¼
Mar	3.05¼	3.06¼	3.04	3.06	+.01½
May	3.12¾	3.13½	3.11¾	3.13¼	+.01¾
Jul	3.18	3.18½	3.17¾	3.18½	+.01¾

Sales Thur. 34,815. Total open interest Thur. 147,765, off 731 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	6.34	6.35½	6.29½	6.34½	+.04½
Aug	6.43	6.44	6.37¼	6.42¼	+.04
Sep	6.51½	6.52	6.46	6.51	+.03½
Nov	6.64	6.67	6.60¼	6.66	+.04¼
Jan	6.83	6.83	6.76	6.81	+.02½
Mar	6.99	6.99	6.92	6.97	+.02¼
May	7.10	7.18	7.05	7.09½	+.03
Jul	7.19	7.19	7.15	7.20½	+.02½

Sales Thur. 41,508. Total open interest Thur. 109,321, off 424 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	173.00	173.40	172.10	172.60	+.20
Aug	176.00	176.30	175.10	175.70	+.20
Sep	179.30	179.40	178.00	178.60	+.18
Oct	182.30	182.30	180.50	181.50	+.10
Dec	186.80	186.80	185.30	186.10	
Jan	189.70	189.70	187.90	188.40	—.10
Mar	194.00	194.30	193.00	193.50	
May				197.80	—.40
Jul				201.70	—.30

Sales Thur. 7,236. Total open interest Thur. 46,315, up 113 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	21.96	22.12	21.90	22.11	+.26
Aug	22.20	22.36	22.15	22.36	+.25
Sep	22.50	22.60	22.38	22.59	+.27
Oct	22.75	22.85	22.58	22.83	+.26
Dec	23.10	23.15	22.95	23.13	+.21
Jan	23.25	23.30	23.10	23.25	+.22
Mar	23.52	23.60	23.40	23.58	+.12
May	23.80	23.90	23.70	23.80	+.08
Jul	24.05	24.10	24.00	24.05	+.10
Aug	24.10	24.15	24.10	24.15	

Sales Thur. 11,239. Total open interest Thur. 64,197, up 43 from Wed.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 20, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GulfWst s	613,000	16¼	+⅛
City Invest	594,600	28	+1
Mobil	557,900	72¼	—2¼
Int T&T	516,100	27	—⅛
Metromed	411,600	74½	+⅛
Gen Motors	390,200	47⅛	+⅜
Goodyear	349,500	13⅝	+⅛
Diam Int	327,000	41¼	—⅛
Wilms Cos	324,300	30⅛	
Texaco Inc	307,200	36⅛	+⅛
Gillette Co	275,000	24	+¼
IBM	294,100	57⅞	
AmerT&T	268,800	53	—⅛
UAL Inc	260,700	14¾	—½
Gen Elec	260,100	50⅛	+⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	36.53	44.46
Advanced	539	477
Volume Up (millions)	2.34	8.03
Declined	922	1,062
Volume Down (millions)	18.14	26.48
Unchanged	413	354
Total Issues	1,874	1,896
New highs	22	45
New lows	7	3

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	867.92	875.09	863.31	869.71	—1.19
20 Trn	269.38	271.66	266.27	269.02	—1.30
15 Util	114.39	115.04	113.55	114.20	—0.30
65 Stk	313.36	315.84	311.84	313.52	—0.79

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	114.90	113.12	114.06	—0.40
Industrials	129.03	127.04	128.09	—0.70
Utilities	52.66	52.66	52.28	—0.16
Finance	12.94	12.77	12.88	—0.03
Transp.	16.14	15.74	15.86	—0.27

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	65.27	65.13	65.20	—0.33
Industrials	74.16	73.99	74.06	—0.40
Transp.	53.14	52.94	52.97	—0.58
Utilities	28.81	28.73	28.80	—0.13
Finance	65.37	65.14	65.37	—0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 19	115,853	291,509	1,036
June 18	120,760	305,997	1,703
June 17	128,705	321,135	789
June 16	134,133	294,537	2,075
June 13	136,758	310,173	738

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HouOilM	269,600	29	+⅛
HuskyOG s	248,400	15	
GifCang s	173,300	27⅜	+⅛
McCull Oil	85,900	13⅝	
FelmntOil s	74,000	24⅝	+⅜
DorchstrGas n	72,300	37	+1⅛
WangB	70,200	34⅝	+⅛
RangerOil s	54,400	25⅝	+⅛
Syntex Corp	52,900	36⅛	+¼
TritonOG n	52,500	24	—1

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.05	5.63
Advanced	264	228
Volume Up (millions)	2.34	1.28
Declined	304	324
Volume Down (millions)	1.20	3.94
Unchanged	196	215
Total Issues	764	777
New highs	14	19
New lows	3	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	285.12	+0.74

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.79	1.80	1.74	1.76	—.01
Sep	1.78	1.79½	1.74¼	1.76½	+.00¼
Dec	1.80½	1.81¾	1.77½	1.79¾	+.00¾
Mar	1.85½	1.85½	1.83	1.85	+.00½
May	1.88½	1.88½	1.84½	1.88	+.01

Sales Thur. 2,731. Total open interest Thur. 4,949, off 4 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	69.10	69.35	68.77	69.02	+.30
Aug	66.30	67.35	66.30	67.30	+1.10
Oct	64.75	65.55	64.60	65.42	+.85
Dec	66.00	66.60	65.62	66.45	+.85
Jan				67.15	+.75
Feb	66.75	67.47	66.55	67.42	+.75
Apr	67.20	68.05	67.10	67.97	+.67

Est. sales 16,928; sales Thur. 22,845. Total open interest Thur. 54,628, off 918 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.70	75.25	74.05	75.12	+.72
Sep	74.30	74.75	73.75	74.70	+.55
Oct	74.85	74.75	73.55	74.67	+.87
Nov	74.50	75.15	74.05	75.00	+.50
Jan	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90	+.55
Mar	76.40	76.50	76.40	76.50	—.30
Apr	76.70	76.90	76.25	76.90	+.85
May	77.80	77.00	76.70	76.90	—.10

Est. sales 3,822; sales Thur. 3,357. Total open interest Thur. 11,971, off 281 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	39.90	40.80	39.50	39.75	—.15
Jul	37.70	38.80	37.45	38.25	+.48
Aug	36.90	38.00	36.82	37.95	+1.15
Oct	36.90	37.75	36.65	37.65	+.88
Dec	40.00	41.00	39.97	40.97	+1.15
Feb	42.80	43.40	42.70	43.52	+.57
Apr	42.60	43.20	42.45	42.82	+.47
Jun	44.55	44.70	44.50	44.70	+.20
Jul	45.10	45.22	44.90	45.22	—.13

Est. sales 6,009; sales Thur. 4,618. Total open interest Thur. 26,252, off 739 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	29.80	31.05	29.15	30.90	+1.70
Aug	29.70	30.90	29.22	30.75	+1.40
Feb	47.10	48.45	46.85	48.00	+1.23
Mar	46.90	48.25	46.80	48.27	+1.80
May	47.80	49.25	47.80	49.25	+1.95
Jul	47.90	49.30	47.90	49.30	+1.28
Aug	48.00	48.65	48.00	48.65	+1.25

Est. sales 7,185; sales Thur. 7,122. Total open interest Thur. 32,929, off 207 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jul				47.50	
Sep	59.60	59.60	59.60	59.60	—.15
Oct				57.40	
Nov				61.50	
Dec				64.50	

Est. sales 1; sales Thur. 1. Total open interest Thur. 59, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER Old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	198.30	200.50	197.00	200.20	+1.90
Sep	211.00	212.30	209.10	210.00	—1.50
Nov	214.00	215.30	212.50	214.20	—.50
New contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	208.00	208.50	205.80	207.00	—2.10
Mar	214.50	215.20	213.00	214.00	—1.50
May	217.80	218.50	217.00	217.40	—1.40
Jul	222.50	222.50	221.80	221.00	—2.00
Sep				222.60	—1.40

Est. sales 2,844; sales Thur. 4,415. Total open interest Thur. 11,694, up 106 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	194.00	194.50	192.20	192.90	—1.30
Sep	197.90	198.80	196.50	197.80	—1.20
Nov	200.50	201.00	199.50	199.70	—1.30
Jan	204.00	204.00	203.00	203.00	—2.30
Mar	208.50	209.00	207.00	207.00	—1.50
May	212.00	212.00	210.30	210.20	—1.30
Jul	216.50	216.50	214.50	214.50	—1.10
Sep				215.00	—6.00

Sales Thur. 593. Total open interest Thur. 4,865, off 39 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	92.85	93.19	92.82	93.17	+.23
Dec	92.58	92.84	92.57	92.79	+.12
Mar	92.33	92.52	92.30	92.47	+.09
Jun	92.12	92.25	92.09	92.20	+.08
Sep	91.81	92.00	91.81	91.99	+.08
Dec	91.49	91.77	91.63	91.75	+.08
Mar	91.42	91.53	91.42	91.53	+.07
Jun	91.20	91.26	91.17	91.26	+.01

Est. sales 9,790; sales Thur. 12,158. Total open interest Thur. 22,920, off 6 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	81-05	82-10	81-02	82-09	+27
Dec	81-04	82-06	81-02	82-07	+28
Mar	80-28	82-00	80-28	81-31	+26
Jun	80-31	81-24	80-31	81-24	+28
Sep	80-14	81-12	80-05	81-12	+25
Dec	80-03	81-06	80-03	81-05	+27
Mar	80-00	80-20	80-00	80-20	+19
Jun	79-26	80-16	79-26	80-16	+24
Sep	79-12	80-02	79-12	80-02	+18
Dec	79-05	80-05	79-05	80-05	+28
Mar	78-31	79-22	78-31	79-22	

Sales Thur. 8,382. Total open interest Thur. 63,664, up 541 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	91.30	91.50	91.25	91.50	+.18
Dec	91.18	91.24	91.15	91.24	+.10
Mar	91.05	91.12	91.05	91.12	+.04

Sales Thur. 8. Total open interest Thur. 237, up 4 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	85-00	85-24	84-20	85-23	+19
Dec	84-20	85-15	84-13	85-14	+19
Mar	84-09	85-05	84-03	85-05	+20
Jun	84-01	84-27	83-28	84-26	+19
Sep	83-21	84-17	83-20	84-17	+19
Dec	83-16	84-08	83-12	84-08	+20
Mar	83-07	84-00	83-07	84-00	+17
Jun	83-01	83-26	83-01	83-26	+17
Sep	82-28	83-22	82-28	83-22	+18
Dec	82-26	83-18	82-24	83-18	+18
Mar	82-20	83-14	82-20	83-14	

Sales Thur. 27,334. Total open interest Thur. 82,121, up 201 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound					
Jul	2.3210	2.3230	2.3150	2.3170	—05
Sep	2.2950	2.3025	2.2880	2.2900	—40
Oct	2.2875	2.2890	2.2830	2.2830	—20
Dec	2.2745	2.1815	2.1680	2.1685	—50
Mar	2.2550	2.2620	2.2510	2.2520	—30

Est. sales 4,988; sales Thur. 5,316. Total open interest Thur. 11,148, off 112 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jul	.8665	.8665	.8665	.8665	—03
Sep	.8650	.8665	.8648	.8657	+05
Oct	.8645	.8645	.8645	.8645	
Dec	.8645	.8645	.8645	.8645	
Jan	.8615	.8615	.8615	.8615	—01
Mar	.8615	.8620	.8615	.8620	+02
Jun				.8603	—03

Est. sales 858; sales Thur. 717. Total open interest Thur. 12,739, off 63 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark					
Jul	.5650	.5652	.5650	.5651	+02
Sep	.5653	.5661	.5651	.5656	+04
Oct	.5661	.5666	.5661	.5665	+02
Dec	.5679	.5683	.5677	.5680	+09
Jan	.5685	.5689	.5685	.5686	+04
Mar	.5705	.5712	.5705	.5712	+12

Est. sales 1,447; sales Thur. 3,254. Total open interest Thur. 9,197, up 1,158 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Jul	.004589	.004590	.004540	.004528	—17
Sep	.004585	.004593	.004544	.004573	—18
Oct	.004594	.004595	.004570	.004585	—15
Dec	.004600	.004600	.004600	.004577	—28
Jan	.004614	.004615	.004605	.004615	—16
Mar	.004620	.004620	.004580	.004610	—05
Apr				.004605	—10

Est. sales 1,934; sales Thur. 808. Total open interest Thur. 7,129, off 87 from Wed. Net change quoted in points; 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jul				.6130	—20
Sep	.6178	.6193	.6164	.6170	—13
Oct				.6225	—10
Dec	.6247	.6259	.6230	.6238	—11
Jan				.6250	
Mar	.6310	.6316	.6300	.6300	—15
Jun	.6381	.6387	.6375	.6375	—12

Est. sales 1,457; sales Thur. 1,509. Total open interest Thur. 12,046, off 69 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	34.65	34.45	33.60	33.84	—
Sep	35.90	35.90	35.20	35.50	—
Oct	36.65	37.70	36.20	36.36	—
Jan	38.00	38.80	38.00	37.10	—
Mar	38.20	38.40	37.80	37.98	—
May	37.50	37.75	37.20	37.28	—
Jul	36.60	36.65	35.25	36.21	—
Sep	35.70	35.78	35.05	35.00	—
Oct	35.30	35.30	34.80	34.89	—

Est. sales 8,196; sales Thur. 10,706. Total open interest Thur. 70,392 up 389 from Wed.
Sugar No. 11 spot 33.03.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	104.00	104.75	103.08	103.90	—
Sep	108.50	109.80	108.00	108.40	—
Dec	z2,470	2,470	2,450	2,468	—
Mar	z2,540	2,540	2,535	2,535	—
May	z			2,595	—
Jul	z			2,655	—

Est. sales 1,008; sales Thur. 1,389. Total open interest Thur. 6,064 off 132 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollars per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	85.25	85.65	85.10	85.30	+
Sep	85.45	86.00	85.45	85.70	+
Nov	86.90	87.10	86.75	86.90	+
Jan	89.10	89.50	89.10	89.25	+
Mar	90.75	90.75	90.40	90.50	+
May	90.90	91.45	90.90	91.35	+
Jul	92.15	92.15	92.15	92.35	+

Est. sales 200; sales Thur. 122. Total open interest Thur. 5,919 off 17 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	73.10	74.50	72.75	74.28	+
Oct	71.95	72.98	71.61	72.55	+
Dec	71.30	72.00	71.05	71.75	+
Mar	72.70	73.00	72.30	73.00	+
May	73.75	74.24	73.40	74.24	+
Jul	75.80	75.84	75.84	75.84	+
Oct	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.50	+
Dec	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.50	+

Est. sales 5,550; sales Thur. 6,201. Total open interest Thur. 29,264 up 100 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	87.30	87.65	87.30	87.65	+
Jul	87.10	87.90	87.00	87.85	+
Aug				88.55	+
Sep	88.30	90.00	88.20	89.20	+
Dec	89.80	90.80	89.70	90.70	+
Jan				91.30	+
Mar	91.90	92.70	91.30	92.60	+
May	93.40	93.90	92.30	93.90	+
Jul				95.20	+
Sep	95.90	96.50	95.90	96.50	+
Dec				98.40	+
Jan				99.05	+
Mar				100.50	+

Est. sales 3,800; sales Thur. 3,829. Total open interest Thur. 33,399 up 331 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Jun	1565.0	1566.5	1550.0	1566.5	+
Jul	1568.0	1575.0	1550.0	1570.0	
Aug				1583.5	+
Sep	1597.0	1598.0	1575.0	1593.0	
Dec	1620.0	1636.0	1615.0	1630.0	—
Jan	1635.0	1643.0	1635.0	1642.0	
Mar	1667.0	1675.0	1650.0	1668.5	—
May	1692.0	1694.0	1692.0	1694.0	
Jul	1712.0	1719.0	1712.0	1719.5	—
Sep				1745.0	
Dec				1783.0	
Jan				1795.5	—
Mar				1821.0	

Est. sales 2,800; sales Thur. 2,182. Total open interest Thur. 22,753 off 276 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jun				636.60	—
Jul	640.00	643.00	635.00	639.60	—
Oct	653.00	655.00	646.50	651.30	—
Jan	674.00	674.00	665.00	667.10	—
Apr				684.10	—
Jul				701.10	—

Est. sales 705; sales Thur. 1,253. Total open interest Thur. 6,544 off 90 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jun	606.00	606.00	602.00	602.40	+
Jul	607.00	607.00	604.00	604.00	+
Aug	614.00	615.00	608.50	609.50	+
Oct	624.00	624.00	619.00	619.00	+
Dec	635.00	637.00	630.00	630.50	+
Feb	645.00	647.00	642.00	641.20	+
Apr	652.50	657.00	652.00	652.00	+
Jun	667.00	667.00	662.90	662.90	+
Aug	674.00	674.70	673.90	673.90	+
Oct	689.00	689.00	685.00	685.00	+
Dec	692.90	697.90	696.20	696.20	+
Feb	712.00	712.00	707.50	707.50	+
Apr	720.00	728.00	718.90	718.90	+

Est. sales 16,500; sales Wed. 18,615. Total open interest Wed. 125,919 up 619 from Wed.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 20, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	856.50	857.50	851.00	852.00
3 months	881.00	882.00	875.50	876.00
Cathodes: spot	829.00	831.00	823.00	825.00
3 months	857.00	859.00	851.00	876.00
Tin: spot	7,390.00	7,400.00	7,240.00	7,250.00
3 months	7,315.00	7,325.00	7,280.00	7,285.00
Lead: spot	313.50	314.50	310.00	312.00
3 months	323.00	324.00	320.00	321.00
Zinc: spot	295.00	296.00	291.50	292.50
3 months	306.00	306.50	303.50	304.00
Silver: spot	670.00	672.00	669.00	671.00
3 months	698.00	700.00	697.00	698.00
Aluminium: spot	721.00	724.00	695.00	696.00
3 months	717.50	718.00	700.50	701.50
Nickel: spot	2,720.00	2,725.00	2,725.00	2,735.00
3 months	2,775.00	2,780.00	2,785.00	2,790.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	380.00	368.00	374.00	374.50	372.00	372.75
Oct	377.00	385.00	386.50	387.00	387.50	388.00
4,444 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jly	1,115	1,102	1,102	1,103	1,107	1,108
Sep	1,129	1,115	1,115	1,116	1,120	1,127
Dec	1,170	1,157	1,159	1,160	1,164	1,166
Mar	1,209	1,196	1,196	1,198	1,204	1,205
May	1,227	1,222	1,222	1,224	1,226	1,230
Jly	1,249	1,247	1,240	1,250	1,252	1,266
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,280	1,277	1,278
1,895 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jly	1,570	1,486	1,488	1,490	1,545	1,547
Sep	1,652	1,541	1,541	1,545	1,598	1,599
Nov	1,455	1,560	1,564	1,565	1,430	1,432
Jan	1,659	1,362	1,369	1,370	1,438	1,440
Mar	1,410	1,503	1,530	1,550	1,590	1,592
May	1,610	1,410	1,500	1,545	1,579	1,595
Jly	1,593	1,595	1,508	1,550	1,580	1,600
6,663 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Aug	3,480	3,450	3,395	3,480	+5
Oct	3,625	3,540	3,548	3,565	—5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,640	—	Unch.
Dec	3,740	3,710	3,655	3,670	—5
Mar	3,805	3,770	3,750	3,790	—15
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,770	—	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,780	—	—10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,790	—	—10
950 lots.					
COCOA					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,086	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,085	1,095	+10
Dec	1,109	1,109	1,108	1,114	+15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,137	1,145	+12
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,145	—	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,155	—	+5
1 lots					

New York Futures

June 20, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	175.50	176.90	165.00	168.01	—10.28
Sep	184.50	184.50	183.14	183.14	—4.00
Dec	183.75	184.25	181.93	181.93	—4.00
Mar	174.50	176.40	172.60	172.60	—4.00
May	174.50	176.50	173.00	173.00	—4.00
Jul	175.55	175.55	175.00	174.55	—4.00
Sep				175.56	—4.00

Est. sales 3,470; sales Thur. 6,334. Total open interest Thur. 17,109 off 99 from Wed.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—21

BeldenCo s, BiscayFSL s, Boston Ed, CPNatl, CalSO 15.25pf, DomeMns, DukeP pfO, Esmark, InspredTec, Interco pf, KubotaLtd, KyotoCeram n, MarshMcl wi, MesaRy Rity, Melville Co, MesaPet s, Metromed, NatFuelGs, Plessey Ltd, RoperCp, Waste Mgmt

NEW LOWS—6

BeyukCie s, Compugr, CrumFor s, Fairchld s, Raymond, Rockwellntr s

Cash Prices

June 20, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.80	
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.49½	
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.34	
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	69.70	
Lead Spot, lb		
Copper elect., lb	88%	
Tin (Straits), lb	8.4963	
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	
Silver N.Y., oz	15.50	
Gold N.Y., oz	602.90	

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

June 20, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,140.90 f	
Reuters	1,472.50	
Dow Jones Spot	431.77	
D.J. Futures	442.29	

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-26.

Bondtrade Index

June 20, 1980

	Medium
Today	92.575
Previous	92.579

Italy in Libya Contrac[t]

ROME, June 20 (AP-DJ) — Società Generale Immobiliare Sc... reported that it has been award... $1-billion-lire contract (about ... million) from Libya to build a ... ber of rain-collecting dams ... Benghazi.

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 19, 1980

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, June 19, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6981	Bnk Mont	$27¾	27¼	27¾	
600	Con Cml	$12¾	12½	12¾—	⅛
700	Conran	$15½	15½	15½	
2655	Con Bath	$15⅛	15	15	
3840	Dom TxtA	$14	13¾	14 +	⅜
200	FCA Int	285	285	285 —	1
4500	Imasco	$49	49	49 +	⅛
9950	NatBk Cda	$13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
810	Power Cp	$15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
135	RollandA	$8	8	8 —	⅛
1041	Royal Bk	$50⅛	49⅞	50 +	½
1050	RoyTrstco	$15	15	15 —	¼

Total Sales 587,390 shares.

Canadian Indexes

June 20, 1980

	Noon Index	Previous Close
Montreal	368.59	368.12
Toronto	2,027.70	2,027.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Tokyo Exchange

June 20, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	190	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	180
Asahi Glass	388	Mitsubi Chem.	225
Canon	655	Mitsubi Corp.	652
Dai Nip. Print	520	Mitsubi Elec	200
Fuji Bank	U.Q.	Mitsui Co.	373
Fuji Photo	613	Mitsukoshi	440
Hitachi	278	Nippon Elec.	399
Honda Motor	575	Nippon Steel	136
C. Itoh	425	Sharp	560
I.H.I.	151	Sony Corp	2,220
Japan Air L.	2,300	Sumitomo Bank	417
Kansai El. Pwr.	925	Sumitomo Chem.	131
Kao Soap	441	Sumitomo Metal	157
Kawasaki Steel	138	Taisho Marine	269
Kirin Brewery	N.Q.	Takeda	586
Komatsu	385	Teijin	134
Kubota	355	Tokyo Marine	615
Matsu El. Ind.	689	Toray	209
Matsu E. Wks	545	Toyota	825

New Index: 476.81; Previous: 467.88
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,813.85; Previous: 6,791.88

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 20, 1980

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
[illegible]	9 5/16 - 9 7/16	5¾ - 5⅞	17¼ - 17½	12⅛ - 12⅜
[illegible]	9 3/16 - 9 5/16	5⅝ - 5¾	17¼ - 17⅜	12⅛ - 12⅜
[illegible]	9⅛ - 9¼	5 9/16 - 11/16	16½ - 16⅝	12⅛ - 12⅜
[illegible]	8⅝ - 8¾	5 7/16 - 9/16	15⅜ - 15⅝	12⅛ - 12⅜
[illegible]	8 - 8⅛	5 - 5⅛	13¾ - 14	12⅛ - 12⅜

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 20, 1980

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 20, 1980

Banks

Non Banks

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

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(Continued from Page 15)

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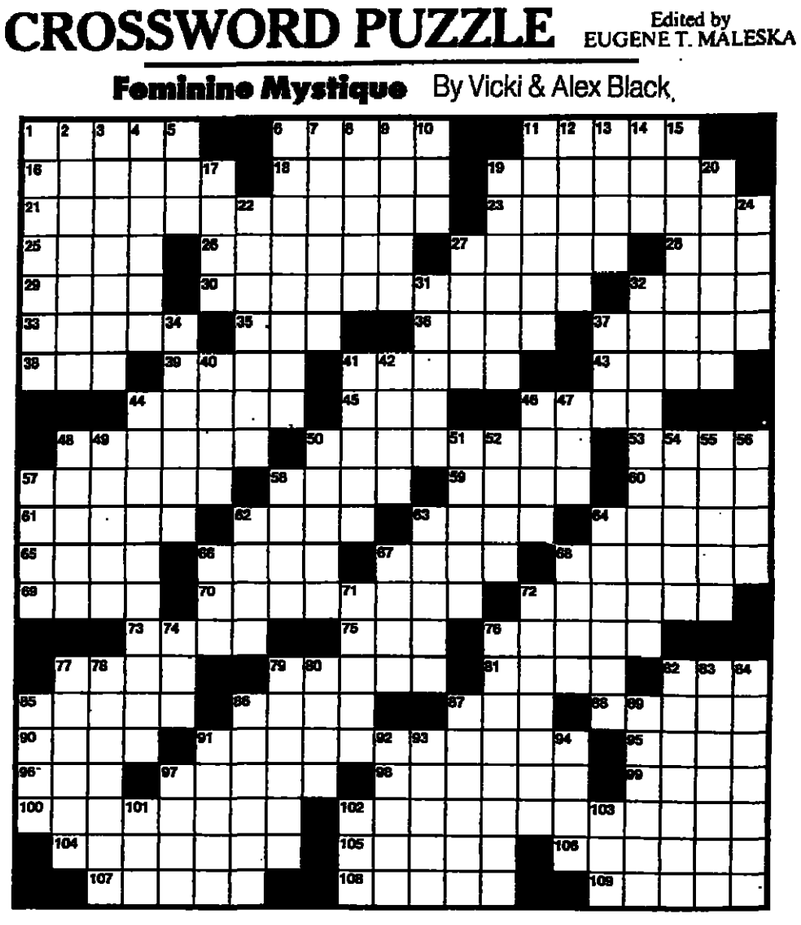
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Feminine Mystique

By Vicki & Alex Black



ACROSS

1 Teeny or weeny
6 Yearns
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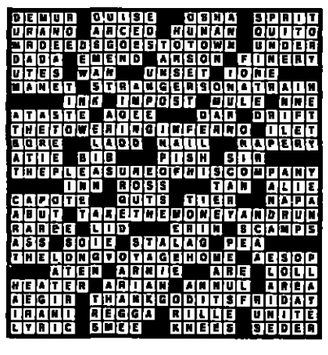
ACROSS

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66 "6 —— Riv Vu"
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68 —— for one's money
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82 —— oneself (goes)
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86 Aver
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89 Word of warning
91 Cuban writer-patriot: 1853-95
92 Hebrew scholar: 1040-1105
93 Carson role
94 Nimble
97 Heraldic symbol
101 Astronaut Grissom
102 Law degree
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

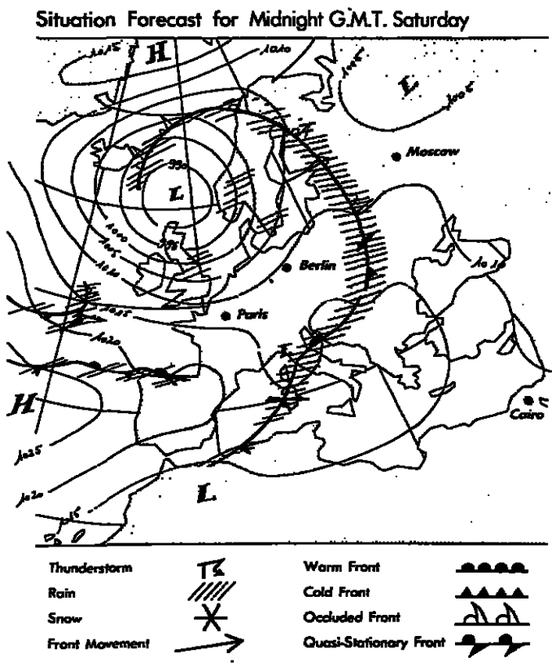


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Mist	MADRID	29	84	Fair
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Showers	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	25	77	Fair	MILAN	25	77	Overcast
ATHENS	23	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	16	61	Rain
BEIRUT	32	78	Fair	MOSCOW	26	79	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	12	54	Overcast
BERLIN	14	57	Showers	NEW YORK	16	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Fair	NICE	22	72	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	18	64	Rain
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	Showers
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Rain	ROME	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	N.A.	SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Showers	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Rain
EDINBURGH	16	61	Showers	TEHRAN	36	97	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	34	93	Fair
FRANKFURT	14	57	Showers	TOKYO	19	66	Showers
GENEVA	16	61	Overcast	TUNIS	28	82	Fair
HELSINKI	19	66	Showers	VIENNA	22	72	Overcast
HOUSTON	34	93	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	23	73	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57	Overcast
LISBON	22	72	Fair				
LONDON	16	61	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



BOOKS

HOW WASHINGTON REALLY WORKS

By Charles Peters. Foreword by James David Barber.

Addison-Wesley. 146 pp. Hardcover: $10.95. Paperback: $5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

LITERARY talents as various and snide as Henry Adams, Gore Vidal and Allen Drury have written books about Washington, where the donkeys and the elephants consort. We should by now have some fix on the culture of the U.S. capital. That we do not have such a fix — that Washington remains for most people as mysterious as the dismal science of economics and what went wrong at Machu Picchu — perhaps accounts for the increasing numbers of Americans who decline to vote. To whom are they sending a message? It is as if the mock-marble columns were decayed teeth in an ancient skull, behind which cats ate butterflies and nobody answered the telephone.

Charles Peters, editor of the lively and pitiless Washington Monthly, seeks in this short book to set us straight. He is an anthropologist without portfolio. He came to Washington in 1961 from West Virginia, one of John Kennedy's whiz kids, to brood about the Peace Corps. He stayed on to stare at the cats and mourn the butterflies. He writes without unseemly flourish, as if words were tacks to be hammered into a visceral nerve; feeling the need for an analogy, he goes to the garage instead of to a boutique. There hasn't been a more satisfying and surprising book about the folkways of permanent government since George Reedy's "The Twilight of the Presidency," which was equally short and almost as wise.

Controlled Environment

And yet most of what Peters tells us seems, in retrospect, obvious, like triangles and sex. Washington is "make believe." He compares it to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, where Czar Nicholas spent a lot of time discussing the sadness of the poor and not doing anything about it. From his description, however, Washington sounds as much like Disneyland or any other controlled environment: Making belief is its business, a self-validation. Lobbyists wheedle, bureaucrats drag, journalists go to news conferences when they aren't being leaked on, diplomats look at the organization chart instead of the map of the world, military officers require a war to advance a career, the courts serve lawyers instead of the law, presidents hide from the people behind memoranda, and Congress is a cocoon of unreality, passing bills and the buck.

If not Disneyland, then Oz. What happens to a piece of legislation after it is enacted? Reporters seldom follow up to find out whether a program works, civil servants are preoccupied with "securing and enlarging" their budgets and climbing a couple of grades up the ladder, congressmen and presidents require reelection, lobbyists want access, nobody is accountable. The culture of Washington, according to Peters, is a "support system" inside the controlled environment, a magic show of what "appears to be," abetted by Supreme Court clerks, newspaper columnists, subcommittee staff members and overpriced middle-level bureaucrats. "In government," Peters says, "as in human beings, fat tends to concentrate at the middle levels, where planning analysts and deputy assistant administrators spend their days writing memoranda and attending meetings."

Sources and Offices

What, as Lenin among others once asked, is to be done? Peters recommends a return to patronage. Why shouldn't everybody's job depend on his or her performance? Right now, we are told, the U.S. government's rate of discharge for inefficiency is only one-seventh of 1 percent, "a rate of firing one person every 70 years" in a small business with 10 employees. Patronage — in the good sense of appointing the people you think can do the job and firing the people who haven't done it — would also rebuild a muscular party system in a country now bleary-eyed by rabbit punches from single-issue lobbies. He would also have reporters spend less time being rude to the president and tracking down scandals in the private lives of politicians, while spending more time finding out what happened in Iowa or Newark after a law was passed, money appropriated, an agency established and a program "implemented." And he wants American voters to pay as much attention to the "oversight" committees of Congress — *is it working?* — as to press releases.

Along the sprightly way, we hear about private clubs, about the American Medical Association and the AFL-CIO, about the three primary sources of every Evans and Novak column, about the Office of Management and Budget, and the General Accounting Office, the Amtrak hustle and the headquarters of the New York City school system — a concentration of "some of the most prodigious do-nothing time-servers of the modern era"; only teachers are dismissed — and the inflation of federal office space and why American lawyers are reluctant to adopt the English precedent of courts compelling a losing party to pay the winner's legal costs.

Obvious, sensible, straightforward, wise, funny, mad — "How Washington Really Works" is really about why Washington doesn't work except for itself. As we leave this admirable sanity for Disneyland or the Winter Palace or Oz, the fat cats, having finished off the butterflies, are licking themselves. A fur ball. I am told, is a punishment for self-love. Peters, despairing of the cats, asks Americans to be citizens, and maybe they've forgotten how. What a brisk, stern reminder. I wish Peters were a Washington daily.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Tampered Computer in Cincinnati Flashes X-Rated Signals to Drivers

CINCINNATI, June 20 (AP) — Rush-hour motorists were greeted yesterday by obscene messages on electronic traffic-control signs over an interstate highway, and officials say they do not know who is responsible.

Traffic Engineer Curtis Fields said the messages were deliberate sabotage of the signs by a computer expert. He said that neither he nor the employees he supervises are capable of changing the computer program.

"An engineer doesn't know how to do this. A computer expert does," he said. "It would have had to be an expert, extremely familiar with the computer that was involved. That person would have to sit down and manually type in the commands to the computer."

Part of the mystery involves a magnetic tape that was removed from the computer as usual Tuesday night by an employee and brought directly to the office, Mr. Fields said. It was a clean tape that had not been tampered with, he added.

No one who works in the control room could have fully constructed a message to replace the "Delay Ahead. Right Lanes Reduce Speed" message, the traffic engineer said, adding that he and two others are capable of changing the sign's messages for emergency detours, part of the computer program.

If the culprit turns out to be a city employee, that person would probably be severely disciplined, he said. And if it is an employee of a company under contract to service the computer, the company could be barred from the control room, he added.

PEANUTS



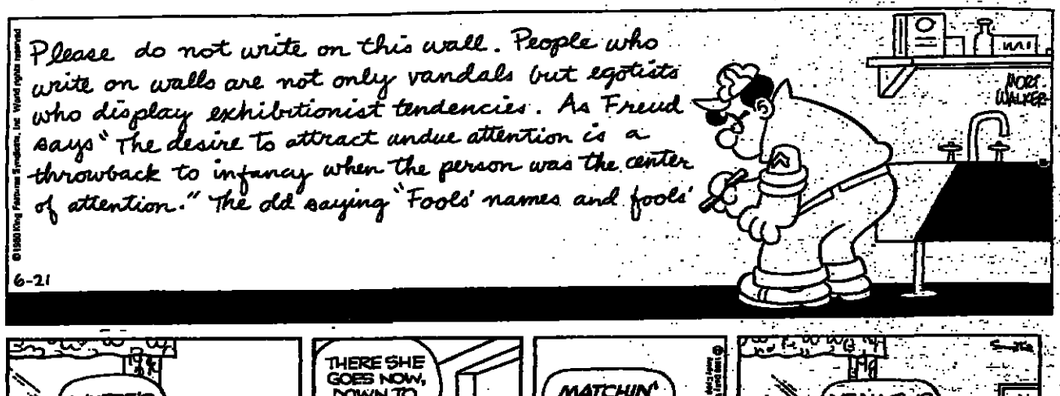
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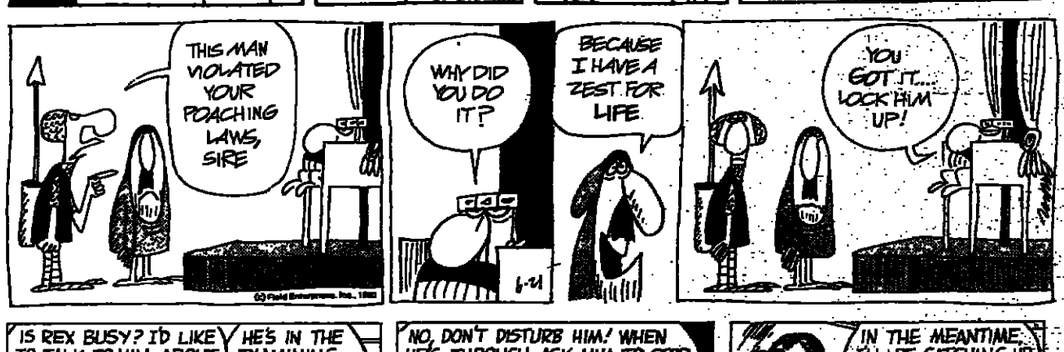
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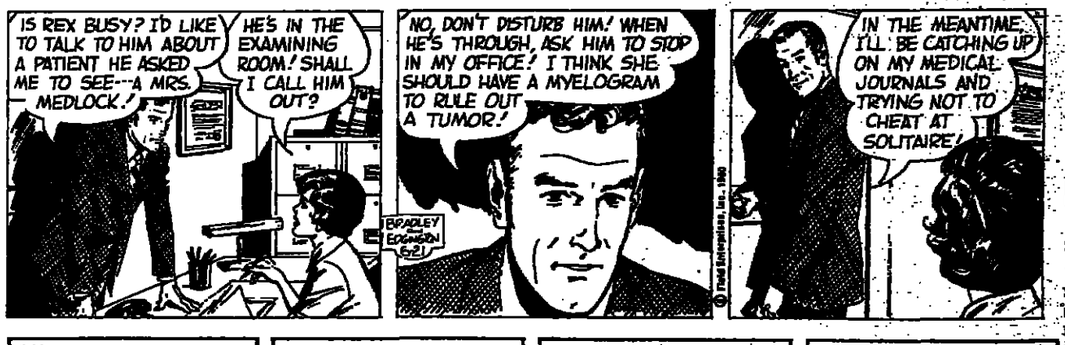
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUGIT

ONLOY

SORRAY

MANNEP



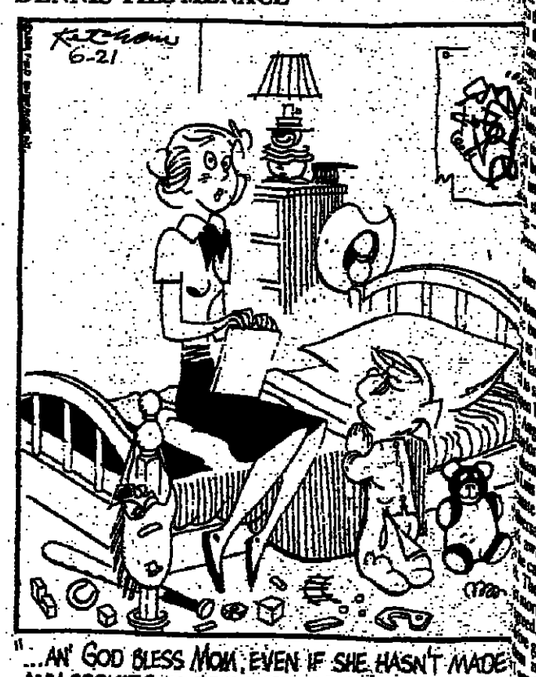
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VENOM RURAL EROTIC REFUGE
Answer: What was that misspelled word?— A GRAVE ERROR

DENNIS THE MENACE



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هكذا من الأصل

Making of a Champion

Leonard, Duran And 3 Wise Men

By Dave Anderson

MONTREAL, June 20 (NYT) — ith the bell that starts the first und, Sugar Ray Leonard and Ro-rio Duran are suddenly alone th the fury of the other. Behind em; the sculptors of that fury, eir trainers, are hunched below e ring. Peering up from Leonard's rner is 58-year-old Angelo Dun-e, who molded Muhammad Ali th his subtle suggestions. Togeth- below Duran's corner are 80-ar-old Ray Arcel and 73-year-old eddy Brown, the two oldest of a w vanishing breed.

"Going in," Dundee said with a igh, "I've got to be a big under-g. With their 153 years against , I'm outwisdomed by almost 3 1."

Of all the professions in our rld, there might be fewer good xing trainers than any other spe-s; no more than a dozen, if that ny. Almost always a good boxer s been developed by a good train-as Leonard and Duran each have their World Boxing Council wel-weight title showdown. But un-rly, the trainer is often over-ked.

"Be nice to us," Dundee told a xing assembly not long ago. here aren't many of us left."

Best of the Brightest

Three of the best were to be cking tonight — Dundee, bright-d, fast-talking, in complete com-nd of what is done and said in nard's corner between round; el still spry enough at 80 to hop down the steps behind the cor- and Brown, with a face like an boxing glove and a mind as cool the water bucket he'll be carry-

s the fight approached, just ut everybody here had an opin-Those who bet on their opinion created Leonard as a 7-to-5 fa-te. But though prejudiced, the t educated opinions were those se trainers.

This fight," Dundee was saying reakfast, "is not what some peo-think. They think Ray is a pro-omed fighter, but he's not, he's act fighter. And they think Du-s a brawler, but he's not, he's a rt, cute fighter. It'll boil down ne guy doing a number on the r guy and Ray will do the num-

uran has minimized Leonard as a "one-handed fighter," meaning his left jab.

"That's wrong," Dundee said. "My guy is a murderous body puncher with his right hand and he throws a good left hook. Duran can be hit with a left hook. Esteban de Jesus knocked Duran down in two different fights with a left hook. My guy might do it too. Duran's thing is strength but he don't throw as many punches as Ray does. Duran will throw punches one, two, three but then he'll put his head on your chest; one, two, three and he'll try to lock up your left hand. He likes to wave at you with his left hand, too. That hand-waving motion throws some guys off their rhythm but it won't throw my guy off."

Who's the Puncher?

In winning 13 lightweight title bouts, Duran had 12 knockouts in his seven-year reign. But as a welterweight he has had only four knockouts in eight bouts.

"He's punching bigger bodies now," Dundee explained. "The mistake everybody's making in this fight is the wrong guy being the puncher. In this fight, Duran's not the puncher, my guy is. And watch how Ray will punch him or slip away from him on the ropes. Duran sometimes turns southpaw when he gets a guy on the ropes, but that makes him susceptible to a counter with either a left hook or a right hand. And if Ray slips away from him, you'll see Duran running into the ropes and missing big wide shots."

If a controversy were to develop tonight, it probably would involve referee Carlos Padilla's reputation for breaking fighters even when they are punching freely inside.

"He's a good referee," Dundee said. "He handled the Thrilla in Manila, the third Ali-Frazier fight, he handled Ray's fight with Wilfredo Benitez, he knows what he's doing, but I'm not worried about Duran fighting inside. Ray will fight inside with him. Duran's never been hit where he lives — in the body. He doesn't put the time in on the table exercises that Ray does, his body is not in the shape that Ray's is. And if Ray gets him in trouble, it's all over. Ray is a great finisher."

Duran's plan is to assault Leonard's midsection, then to try for a knockout.

"The one thing I fear and dread," Arcel was saying at the Panama street fighter's last workout, "is if the referee doesn't let Duran fight inside. If that happens, Duran won't be able to fight his fight. But as long as Duran can fight his fight, he's going to hit Leonard and he's going to drain him. The big question then will be Leonard's stamina and endurance after the sixth or seventh round. That's when Duran gets his second wind and he's all over the other guy."

Duran Outweighs Leonard

MONTREAL, June 20 (UPI) — Duran weighed in today at 145.3 pounds on the computerized scale. Leonard was caught at 144.9 pounds.



United Press International

John Lowenstein of the Orioles unexpectedly sits up and waves to the fans as he is carried off the field after being hit in the head with a ball while running to second base. Orioles beat the A's, 4-3.

Stanley Gains Red Sox' Shutout

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON, June 20 — Bob Stanley scattered eight hits in pitching his first shutout of the season last night as the Boston Red Sox defeated the Seattle Mariners, 2-0, for their third victory in a row and ninth in the last 10 games.

Stanley (6-5) struck out three and walked one as he pitched Boston's third consecutive complete game. Seattle dropped its fifth straight.

The Seattle starter, Mike Parrott (1-7), held Boston hitless through the first four innings. He gave up two singles in the fifth and three hits in the sixth, when the Red Sox scored both their runs.

Fred Lynn singled with one out and scored on a double by Tony Perez off the center-field wall. Jim Rice's single brought Perez home.

Seattle had a runner on third base in three of the first six innings but could not capitalize on it.

Twins 5, Tigers 1

In Bloomington, Minn., Jose Morales' first grand slam of his career and Darrell Jackson's strong pitching carried Minnesota to a 5-1 victory over Detroit.

Yankees 7, Angels 5

In New York, Lou Piniella's pinch double drove in the tying and go-ahead runs in the sixth inning as New York defeated California, 7-5. Graig Nettles, Rick Cerone and Reggie Jackson homered for the Yankees.

Orioles 4, A's 3

In Baltimore, pinch hitter John Lowenstein sparked a two-run seventh inning with an RBI single, and Eddie Murray hit his 11th homer as Baltimore defeated Oakland, 4-3. Lowenstein was hit in the head with the ball while trying to turn the single into a double and was carried off the field, conscious, but on a stretcher. The extent of his injury was not immediately known.

Brewers 10, Rangers 4

In Arlington, Texas, shortstop Ed Romero lashed three hits and scored three runs and Ben Oglivie hit his 18th home run of the season to power Milwaukee to a 10-4 victory over Texas.

Indians 5, Royals 4

In Kansas City, Toby Harrah knocked in two runs and Jorge Orta scored twice to give Len Barker and Cleveland a 5-4 victory over Kansas City.

Astros 2, Cardinals 0

In the National League, at Houston, Nolan Ryan combined with Joe Sambito on a one-hitter as Houston shut out St. Louis, 2-0.

Cubs 5, Reds 2

In Chicago, Mike Vail's seventh-inning single scored Jesus Figueroa from second base to give Chicago the go-ahead run in a 5-2 victory over Cincinnati. Figueroa, batting for the winning pitcher, Mike Krukow (5-7), drew a walk off Tom Hume (3-6) and went to second on a sacrifice bunt by Ivan DeJesus before Vail broke the 2-2 tie.

Giants 4, Mets 3

In San Francisco, Jack Clark tripled off the right-field fence with one out in the 10th inning, driving home Joe Strain from first base as San Francisco beat New York, 4-3. Strain beat out an infield hit off Neil Allen (3-5) before Clark got his third hit of the game and seventh in two days.

Padres 4, Phillies 3

In San Diego, Dave Winfield drove in three runs and Tim Flannery singled home the tie-breaking run in the sixth inning as San Diego ended a six-game Philadelphia winning streak, 4-3. Flannery's hit to left-center field came off reliever Kevin Saucier (3-1) and scored Willie Montanez from first base.

Braves 4, Pirates 3

In Atlanta, Glenn Hubbard doubled home Gary Mathews in the sixth inning to break a tie as Atlanta downed Pittsburgh, 4-3. Matthews led off the sixth with a walk off Don Robinson and, two outs later, Hubbard hit his double down the left-field line.

Dodgers 5, Expos 3

In Los Angeles, Joe Ferguson hit a two-run homer in the 10th inning to help Los Angeles over Montreal, 5-3.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 000 000 001—1 7 1
Minnesota 004 100 00x—5 11 0
Schatzeder, Robbins (5), Lopez (8) and Parrish; D.Jackson, Corbett (8) and Wynegar. W—D.Jackson, 4-4. L—Schatzeder, 2-6. HR—Minnesota, Morales (3).

Oakland 100 002 000—3 6 1
Baltimore 000 101 22x—4 10 0
Langford and Heath; McGregor and Graham. W—McGregor, 6-3. L—Langford, 4-7. HRs—Oakland, Henderson (2), Armas (12). Baltimore, Murray (11).

Seattle 000 000 000—0 8 2
Boston 000 002 00x—2 7 0
Parrott, Rawley (6) and Stinson; Stanley and Fisk. W—Stanley, 6-5. L—Parrott, 1-7.

California 211 010 000—5 15 0
New York 211 002 10x—7 11 2
Martinez, Lemancyzk (2), LaRoche (6), Clear (7) and Donohue, Cilburn (9); Figueroa, Griffin (3), R.May (5) and Cerone. W—R.May, 4-2. L—Lemancyzk, 2-7. HRs—New York, Nettles (18), Cerone (5), Jackson (16).

Milwaukee 003 321 001—10 15 0
Texas 010 101 010— 4 5 3
Travers, Mitchell (7) and Moore; Allard, Devine (4), Kern (5), Lyle (9) and Sundberg. Roberts (8). W—Travers, 5-3. L—Allard, 0-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Oglivie (18). Texas, Zisk (11), Sample (1), Grubb (1).

Cleveland 200 111 000—6 11 2
Kansas City 020 001 100—4 8 0
Barker, Stanton (7) and Hassey; Martin, Christenson (6), Quisenberry (9) and Wathan. W—Barker, 7-4. L—Martin, 7-4. HRs—Kansas City, Otis (4), Wilson (2).

Chicago at Toronto, ppd., rain

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 010 100 000—2 8 0
Chicago 000 101 12x—5 10 0
Price, Hume (7) and Bench; Krukow, Sutter (8) and Foote, Blackwell (9). W—Krukow, 5-7. L—Hume, 3-6. HR—Cincinnati, Driessen (7).

New York 010 100 001 0—3 9 1
San Francisco 000 210 000 1—4 10 2
Bomback, Glynn (5), Hausman (7), Allen (9) and Trevino; Knepper, Holland (9), Lavelle (10) and May. W—Lavelle, 1-5. L—Allen, 3-5. HR—San Francisco, Clark (12).

Philadelphia 020 030 000—3 6 1
San Diego 201 001 00x—4 9 1
Walk, LaGrow (3), Saucier (5), Reed (6), McGraw (8) and Boone; Eichelberger, Kinney (5), Fingers (7) and Fahey, Tenace (7). W—Kinney, 3-1. L—Saucier, 3-1. HR—Philadelphia, McBride (4).

Pittsburgh 001 200 000—3 8 0
Atlanta 000 301 00x—4 10 0
D.Robinson, Romo (6), Scurry (7), Tekulve (8) and Ott; Matula, Bradford (8) and Nahorodny. W—Matula, 5-5. L—D.Robinson, 3-3. HR—Atlanta, Burroughs (1).

St. Louis 000 000 000—0 1 1
Houston 100 001 00x—2 5 2
Sykes, Seaman (8), Littlefield (8) and Simmons; Ryan, Sambito (8) and Ashby. W—Ryan, 5-5. L—Sykes, 1-4.

Montreal 000 200 010 0—3 7 0
Los Angeles 002 000 001 2—5 9 1
Gullickson, Fryman (9) and Carter; Hooton, Castillo (10) and Scioscia. W—Castillo, 3-3. L—Fryman, 1-2. HRs—Montreal, Dawson (7). Los Angeles, Ferguson (2).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	34	25	.576	—
Philadelphia	33	25	.569	½
Pittsburgh	34	28	.548	1½
New York	27	33	.450	7½
Chicago	26	32	.448	7½
St. Louis	23	39	.371	12½
West				
Houston	38	22	.633	—
Los Angeles	36	27	.571	3
Cincinnati	33	28	.524	6
San Francisco	28	35	.444	11
Atlanta	27	34	.443	11
San Diego	28	36	.438	11½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	43	21	.661	—
Boston	34	28	.548	7
Milwaukee	33	28	.541	7½
Baltimore	33	30	.524	8½
Cleveland	31	29	.517	9
Toronto	30	30	.500	10
Detroit	28	30	.483	11
West				
Kansas City	39	24	.619	—
Chicago	30	31	.492	8
Oakland	30	34	.469	9½
Texas	28	35	.444	11
Seattle	28	36	.438	11½
Minnesota	26	36	.419	12½
California	21	40	.344	17

Thompson Hits Hole-in-One in Canadian Open

MONTREAL, June 20 (UPI) — Rocky Thompson, whose $1,029 in winnings this year put him 192d on the PGA money list, shot a hole-in-one on the 176-yard, par-3 fifth hole yesterday in the opening round of the Canadian Open golf tournament.

"I'm golf's international hole-in-one man, I guess," Thompson said, noting that he has shot seven aces in his career, six in international tournaments.

Thompson also got a birdie yesterday but he suffered seven bogeys for a 4-over-par 74.

George Burns shot a 4-under-par 66, despite a painful shoulder, and took the first-round lead. Bob Gilder had a share of the lead until he bogeyed the last hole and finished with a 67, tied with Johnny Miller and Tommy Valentine.

The leading Canadians were Jim Nelford and Roger Klatt at 68. They were tied with Hale Irwin, Leonard Thompson, Jim Dent and Bob Shearer. Tom Watson had a 69, and Lee Trevino, Gary Player and Jack Nicklaus were at 71.



Associated Press

Rocky Thompson: Golf's international hole-in-one man.

The Soccer Scene

A Private Affair in Italy

By Rob Hughes

ROME, June 20 (IHT) — The mood settles. Now that Italy is merely a contender for third place, Rome's attention has switched to the visit of President Carter. Police and carabinieri are loitering everywhere, showing off their weapoury. And the soccer? That, as far as Italy seems aware, is a private Belgian-German affair.

A pity, because Sunday's finale needs to be, and given a reasonable atmosphere in the Olympic stadium could be, a high class ending to a tournament that so far has had more troughs than peaks.

"The German team is the best at this championship from every point of view," commented Guy Thys, the Belgian manager, within minutes of his team's qualification to play the final. His view is the unanimous one here, even if it is obvious that Mr. Thys is back to his original theme of trying to persuade everyone to underestimate Belgium's effective teamwork tactical know-how and concentration.

The way the take Guy Thys's pre-match pessimism was indicated by England manager Ron Greenwood before their 1-1 draw a week ago.

"It must be nice to select a team and say it has no chance," reflected Greenwood in response to Thys's continuous claims that his players were no match for those of England. "If you achieve anything more than defeat, you are hero. I must try it some time."

Still Trying

Thys is trying it still. He emphasized how Belgium has fought (sometimes literally) through three tough games against England, Spain and Italy while Germany has been able to coast home, even in what on paper was its toughest match against the Netherlands. He points out that Germany played its final group match, against the negligable challenge of Greece, a full 24 hours before Belgium's "war" against Italy. "And in these conditions, of so much heat and humidity," adds Thys, "an extra day to recover is big advantage."

Not only that, Thys says he believes West Germany is far superior to Italy, "so it will be a very difficult time for us."

Virtually everything Thys says, with such heavy and tired emphasis, is true. So why are the Belgians bothering to turn for the final at all? Because they are unbeaten in all European championship games, and because they have put teams of the reputations of Austria, Portugal, Scotland, England, Spain and Italy out of the second most valuable prize in world soccer.

Since Germans, too, have been unbeatable since Jupp Derwall became Bundestrainer 18 matches ago, something has to give on Sunday. Or heaven forbid, we have a draw, extra time, a reply and then penalty shoot out.

You doubt it? So do I, despite the Belgian record of building platforms of safety-first policies.

The man the Belgians fear most is Karl-Heinz Rummennigge, Bayern Munich's leading goalscorer in the Bundesliga. We have seen here Rummennigge's great pace, his athleticism and style. But the cutting edge in the crucial match against the Netherlands was provided by Klaus Allofs, the 23-year-old from Duesseldorf who, with right and left foot, scored an opportunist hat trick before the Dutch could respond.

We have seen, also, a completely regenerated Germany, built on the youth, the speed and incisive breaks from midfield of Bernd Scuster, at 20 an international who can play sweeper or attacking midfield and, on the other side of midfield, of former decathlete Hans Peter Briegel from Kaiserslautern.

Their running power flanks the more delicate and perceptive touches of Hansi Muller, at 22 the left-footed German who comes closest to genius.

All of them, with right back Manny Kaltz ever in suport, stimulate an attack led by the monster, the aptly nicknamed center-forward, Horst Hrubesch. Hrubesch is 6 feet 3 inches, ungainly, powerful in the air, less a soccer player than a total distraction to defenses, a man whose flailing raids create diversion for Rummennigge and Allofs to score the goals.

Belgium will seek to subdue all this attacking power by holding as firm at the back as it always has in Europe. Eleven games played and only five goals for and seven against is its record.

Manager Thys is trying to prolong speculation that his midfield general, Wilfried van Moer, will not recover from the effects of Romeo Benetti's knee under his jaw two days ago. Again, you cannot expect the German camp to believe it. Van Moer, though 35, has held the reins of Belgium in each match, even though his legs give way after an hour or so and he has to be substituted. He is the team's brain, the organizer, the manager of the field. Injured or not, he will start the final.

It seems unlikely, however, that Erwin van den Bergh, married on the eve of the tournament, ineffective and said to be suffering a thigh strain, will be chosen. His goal-scoring potential will be on the subs' bench in case of need.

Yet, while Belgium might place its faith in the first-class goalkeeping of Jean-Marie Pfaff behind a defense in which the right back, Eric Gerets, is outstanding, its counter-punch can be devastating. Rene van der Eycken and Julien Cools break assiduously from midfield, Francois van der Elst, the New York Cosmos' £500,000 purchase from Anderlecht, has the speed to trouble any opponent, and center-forward Jan Ceulemans was the star of the fight against Italy.

His courage can never again be questioned. He is tall and slightly inelegant, but in the heat he keeps going, ignoring snarling tackles, twisting, turning and trying all the time to get the ball onto his left foot. Through him in particular, the Belgians will try to sneak a goal and hold on.

After that, it will hope that its never-say-die spirit will frustrate the Germans. It came in the guise of underdog and if it can no longer surprise us, the Belgian team has, perhaps, one quality that may reach deeper than the German one: hunger. Belgium has never before been so close to such a major victory. It may never again reach the stage and, though Germany's players are young and determined, Derwall's route goes on toward potential victory in the 1983 World Cup. For Belgium, everything is on Sunday night in Rome.

2 Seeds Quit Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, June 20 (AP) — Harold Solomon and Yannick Noah, seeded No. 11 and 12, respectively, have withdrawn from the Wimbledon tennis tournament, which starts Monday, for medical reasons.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Placed Andre Thornton, first baseman, on the 21-day disabled list.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE BUCKS—Signed Len Elmore, forward, as a free agent and gave Kansas their second-round 1981 draft choice as compensation.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS—Signed Brad Budde, to a five-year contract.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

QUEBEC NORDIQUES—Named general manager Maurice Filion coach. Announced that Marcel Lesser, director of player development, will also be in charge of professional and European scouting.

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Traded Rick Bowness, left wing, to the Winnipeg Jets for Craig Levie, defenseman.

arew, Ailing, Looks to Future

By Gerald Eskenazi

W YORK, June 20 (NYT) — hour before the game, Rod w sat under a doorway off the ornia Angels' locker room at ee Stadium. His neck was en- in a medieval-like contraption hed by white lines to the top of oor. He was stretching his sore

e 34-year-old Carew wanted to against the Yankees, not as the baseman but as a designated , a role he usually disdains be-, he says, it hampers his feel e game.

nager Jim Fregosi decided to h him from the lineup alto-. And as game time ap-hed, Carew sat on the bench, ead fixed in a sphinx-like, ht-ahead attitude. He spoke to young men in yarmulkes, the ous skull caps worn by Jews.

y were from "Israel Today," a cation that has a long-standing st in the man who has the st career batting average g major league ballplayers within the last 50 years and plans to convert to Judaism his baseball career ends and is the time for proper study. could be well into the 1980s, oing into last night's game was stroking the ball at a verage — including a .457 clip he preceding nine games.

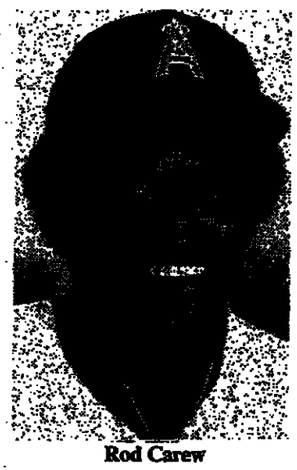
Sacrificed Bunt

has done it despite not pro-g one bunt single and while ming as the Angels' designat-ter the last two weeks. He has sked to sacrifice the bunt as a weapon because of injuries to f the Angels' key run-produc-on Baylor and Dan Ford.

s a shame what they do to said Luis Tiant, Carew's one-teammate at Minnesota and is adversary on the Yankees. took away the bunt. When now he can't bunt, the infield back. They want him to hit ll, get more RBIs."

ew agreed, explaining: "Now to drive guys in and not sim-t them in scoring position. ear I got 28 bunt hits, a cou-years I got 26, 25."

Carew hits. The bunt is merely one of the weapons that has produced a .333 career average and seven batting titles (only Ty Cobb and Honus Wagner have won more).



Rod Carew

The Angels captured the American League Western Division title last year with Baylor and Ford driving in a total of 240 runs. The Angels are last this year with baseball's worst record, and Carew must think in terms of driving runs home. Yet, in 13 previous seasons the only time he drove in a hundred runs was 1977, when he also batted .388 and had 239 hits.

"He can hit a ball within a yard of wherever he wants," contends the Yankee pitching coach, Stan Williams. "The only other one I ever saw able to do that was Stan Musial."

Unorthodox Stance

Carew works on his bunting, and he works on opposite-field hitting. His swing is natural, but his stance would enrage even a Little League coach. He crouches from the left side of the plate forming a virtual semicircle with his body. Then he holds his bat almost as an afterthought. It sticks out of his hands nearly parallel to the ground, as if it is too heavy to hold erect.

"I used to hold the bat up high," Carew said. "I used to experiment with different stances. Before I got into pro ball I took this one. If pitchers get me out one way, then I'll just shift a little bit. A lot of other hitters don't do that."

Carew was supposed to be the extra ingredient that would give the high-priced Angels the pennant. He helped give them a division title last year. Now he says he feels no added pressure because of the team's dismal start this year. When he was traded to California from the Twins before last season, Gene Autry, the Angels' owner, agreed to pay Carew $800,000 for each of his first three years, then a million dollars a year for the next two.

"I don't worry about injuries to other players; I don't think about why we're losing, and I don't worry about winning," Carew says. "I spend the free time with my family because when all this is over they'll be what I have left."

His family consists of his wife, the former Marilynn Levy, and three children. He celebrates the Jewish holidays and will not play on Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year.

"I want to know more about Judaism," he says, "so when my children ask me questions I don't have to tell them, 'Ask Mommy.' "

Mutual Respect

Baseball gives Carew a side of life that puts him in the limelight. "I like to perform in front of people," he explains. "The pitcher knows I'm not an easy out. I think they respect me. And I respect the pitcher that gets me out."

He wears stardom easily, especially for someone who was born on a train in Panama and went to live in Brooklyn when he was 15 years old. In those days, he says, "I was a loner who didn't make many friends. A lot of Panamanians still keep up with me. I'm not an American citizen. I'm still a Panamanian."

But he harbors the American dream of playing in a World Series.

"You can accomplish the individual parts," he says. "But getting into a World Series . . . I've seen the sides of baseball, winning and losing. Winning makes players have more fun. It makes them want to come to the park."

AUTOS TAX FREE

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Art Buchwald

Third Man Theme

WASHINGTON — The Democratic National Committee (read the Carter campaign) is pouring thousands of dollars into an effort to keep John Anderson off state ballots in his independent bid for president.

Some people may think this is dirty pool, but a Democratic friend of mine believes it is the only way to save the country.



Buchwald

"All we're trying to do," he told me, "is preserve the two-party system, which could be irretrievably harmed if we allowed the American people a third choice."

"It is rumored that you are not as much concerned about the two-party system as your are that Anderson will take votes away from President Carter," I said.

"That's Republican hogwash," he said indignantly. "We're not only fighting Anderson for ourselves but for them as well. What kind of democracy would we have if we permitted every John, Dick and Harry to run for the presidency? If Anderson gets on the ballot he'll only confuse the electorate. It's hard enough for the people to choose between Carter and Reagan in November, without throwing in a nobody who could siphon off electoral votes."

"If he's a nobody, why are you going to so much trouble to keep him off the ballots?"

"Because we're fighting for a principle. If we allowed Anderson to run as an independent this time, we'd have to open the election to anyone in this country who gets it in his head he should be president. The Democratic and Republican parties ought to be the ones who provide the candidates. We have the machinery to do it, and also the know-how. No one can tell what an *independent would do if he became* president."

"Maybe that's why so many people want to vote for one," I suggested.

"It's obvious that you don't understand the political process in this country," my friend said angrily. "There is a lot more to it than just electing a president."

"Such as what?"

"Political patronage for one thing. If an independent was elected, he wouldn't know how to reward the people who worked for him during a campaign. The Republicans and the Democrats have a system for patronage and are able to fill all the jobs that it takes to run a government."

"But the only reason you people are taking Anderson seriously is that the public seems to be very unhappy with their choices this year. If neither party can come up with an acceptable candidate, don't you believe that Americans should be able to pull the lever for a third person?"

"Anderson is a spoiler. He knows he has no chance of winning. He's hoping he can get enough votes to throw the election into the House so he can look good."

* * *

"What's wrong with that?" I asked.

"It's messy. What the country needs right now is a clean-cut victory for its next president, so we can show the world we've given our leader a mandate."

"If you feel that way about it," I said, "why don't you spend your money to keep Reagan off the ballot?"

"Because he has won his party's primaries and happens to be the Republicans' choice. We have to respect it even if we don't agree with it. On the other hand, Anderson was nobody's choice. He just stayed in the race out of spite when he was rejected by his own party. We can't let him get away with that."

* * *

"But," I said, "since he's a Republican, don't you think they should be the ones to try to stop him from getting on the ballot?"

"We wish they would. We think it would be in everybody's interest if this was a nonpartisan effort. But they don't seem to worry as much as we do about the two-party system."

"I imagine from what you've said that you're not worried about a backlash from the electorate for your party's efforts to deep-six Anderson?"

"Why should we be worried? Carter has the election in the bag."

Birth Announcement

DENVER (UPI) — The Denver Zoo announced the birth of a California sea lion pup, only the second successful birth of the marine mammal in the zoo's 84-year history.

Mary Blume

Decorating: Man of 'Le New Wave'

Have Symbols, No Taste (Good or Bad), Says Philippe Starck

PARIS (IHT) — The era of ghastly good taste is long over; the era of ghastly bad taste is dead, too. Philippe Starck, a decorator who considers himself the spokesman for something called *le New Wave* (franglais is so hard to translate), says he got where he is by having no taste at all.

"I don't know any decorators. Every time I meet one I get in a fight," he says. "A decorator knows how to prettify things, a decorator has taste. I have no taste, good or bad. I don't know how to make things pretty, but I know how to use the architectural symbols that will plunge people into their real lives, which they aren't even aware of."



Philippe Morillon

Starck credo: "I am against anything that respects the past."

Starck, 30, is exuberant, unshaven, with a stomach straining against his tattletale-gray white T-shirt: in appearance part hard hat, part late Roman emperor, with round, innocent, shrewd eyes. The people who call him a megalomaniac have got it wrong, he says. "On the other hand, I don't like humility. People who are humble haven't the means to do otherwise."

He lives off a small alley near the Gare du Nord in a rambling atelier full of concrete, pots of ivy, hi-fi, and two large beds cunningly arranged to look unmade; or perhaps they are.

"Some people express themselves by writing books, I do it by interior architecture," he says. "I have a feeling for the symbols of my time. It's like a perfume maker who stands in front of 200 unlabeled bottles with a stick of paper and, *toc, toc, toc*, selects what he wants. If someone wants to open a nightclub for *le New Wave*, I know, *toc, toc, toc*, how to understand their language."

His style is aggressive, often brutal. He did the Main Bleue nightclub in a Red-belt suburb, the concrete stalag-style Main Jaune on the Boulevard Peripherique, the raunchy Bains Douches near the Pompidou Center, and a new restaurant in Les Halles, Centre Ville. At the moment he has turned from nightclubs to decorating palaces in Saudi Arabia, the last one on an 8-million-franc budget: "I couldn't use concrete, it's not part of their culture. I wanted to be rigorous, not tarty. I used marble, stone mosaics, lots of mirrors. It is like the interior of a diamond. It was a big success and a big advance for them. Usually Arabs go for fake Louis XVI."

Starck is the most talked-about new decorator in Paris among people who are usually indifferent to decor; the words he most often uses are the in-words for this group — rigorous and sublime. After working for Pierre Cardin, he went around the world with his girlfriend for two years, then a year ago opened Starck Products, which designs and manufactures furnishings and will soon go into synthetic fabrics. He is proudest of his lamps and of a new folding chair that is at least as good-looking as the chairs in Paris parks.

"My clients are the new intelligentsia and, except for the Arabs, they aren't rich. They aren't going to live in the same apartment all their lives, they may not even live in apartments. They are marginal, apolitical, neither left nor right but members of a new party that doesn't even exist."

Starck *is* successful enough to be planning his first lawsuit (against the proprietor of the Main Jaune, who, he says, has made his decor look middle class), to be interviewed by Andy Warhol's Interview, and to be labeled a leader of the high-tech style in France, which he says both is and is not true.

"Ordinary materials are ugly and have bad traditions. I use industrial materials, I always have. So I always used high-tech, but if you ask me what I think of the style, I think it's *merde*.

"It is scandalous to use something of economic, social and political necessity as decoration. I bought galvanized steel shelves for this place because I had no money, now people spend a fortune on them. People used to take the wooden screws from cider presses and hang lampshades on them. Their children, who laughed at them, are doing the same thing with high-tech. They are consuming instead of using."

Starck couldn't live in an ordinary apartment because he says they remind him of 19th-century servants crammed in small dark rooms off the kitchen, women as household objects, and separation between parents and children. "I am against anything that respects the past," he says.

His favorite elements of decoration are ivy and rust. "Rust is a good symbol of what's going on, ivy is a symbol of ruin." He is proudest of Les Bains Douches — "sublime" — with its seedy androgynous ambience. Some people find it creepy, which is just what Starck hopes for.

"You can't say it's pretty, you can't say the false marble goes well with the tiles because it doesn't. I wanted the entrance to be so bourgeois it would look like a family tomb in Pere Lachaise. There is something uneasy, unhealthy about it. There's a frieze which might delight a notary from the provinces who has come to town for a naughty night. A curtain almost covers the frieze, so the liberty is inhibited." Starck constructs what he calls a scenario before starting a job.

He is against all recent decorating trends, especially the pastiche ye olde French style popularized by Slavik, his predecessor as the leading decorator of Paris restaurants.

"At the end of the war European creativity was stifled by American neocolonialism. We lost our sense of creativity, but at least what the Americans did was funny and creative. Then in the mid-'60s was the beginning of Italian design, which was sublime but died of its own success. Since it was very sober, the opposite became popular — kitsch, then retro. Then there came the ecological style, all wood and natural fibers.

"Ecology was badly understood. The ecologists wanted wooden furniture, so forests were cut down for them. They wore leather clothes. The biggest pollution is ecology that has been ill-understood. I want to make noble synthetics and keep the trees and sheep.

"We've reached the point where there is nothing," Starck says. But there will soon be something. "I am preparing things that are very Zen, simple and honest."

Before that, he claims he has been asked to redesign the public rooms of a luxury Paris hotel, the George V.

"It will be sublime. I haven't put it all together but it will be all glass, with moving walls and rusty furniture. We are studying a way to treat rust so it won't stain clothes. There will be lots of mirrors — a symbol of illusion, narcissism.

"It will be all crystal, with bats inside. A hotel in crystal, rust and purple. Magical!" he says. *Toc, toc, toc.*

PEOPLE: *Newsman Kalb Jumps From CBS to NBC*

NBC News has snatched Marvin **Kalb** away from CBS, where the veteran reporter has spent 23 years. After announcing that Kalb would take over the diplomatic beat in Washington, NBC shifted its own State Department reporter, **Richard Valeriani**, to the "Today" show as an interviewer-correspondent based in Washington. CBS said Kalb left because of a contract dispute. The network said Kalb wanted a guarantee of a specific number of appearances each week on the "Evening News," and his request was denied. That statement was disputed by Kalb, who said NBC's offer was "the better by far." NBC has been trying to woo Kalb from CBS since his contract expired last month. Kalb will begin work at NBC July 7, appearing regularly on the "NBC Nightly News" and the network's "Meet the Press" Sunday news-interview show. He will continue to report from Washington. A former State Department employee, Kalb joined CBS News in 1957 as a reporter-writer in New York. He spent several years as a CBS correspondent in Europe and the Soviet Union, before taking the assignment as diplomatic correspondent.

* * *

A man who was given a life sentence told a London court his previous offenses included a 1974 raid on **Margaret Thatcher's** home in London's Chelsea district while she was out electioneering. **Thomas Tangney**, 31, was sentenced for fatally shooting an elderly widow at her home in fashionable Regent's Park last October. Defense lawyer **Geoffrey Thomas** told the court Tangney's other offenses included breaking into to Mrs. Thatcher's house and stealing $17,250 worth of silver that was never recovered. Up to now the theft had been unsolved. Thomas said his client was confessing to "clear the police books." The lawyer said Tangney did not know at the time that the home belonged to Mrs. Thatcher and her husband **Denis**. Mrs. Thatcher, then a member of Prime Minister **Edward Heath's** administration, was out campaigning in the election, which the Heath's Conservatives lost to the opposition Labor Party.

* * *

Jane Fonda and her husband, **Tom Hayden**, have left sunny California for a few days in the sun — in Israel. Hayden, a member of the California SolarCal Council, planned to visit a solar pond at the Dead Sea and talk to government officials about receiving help to turn the Salton Sea in California into a solar pond, to conduct energy. Fonda will attend the Israeli premiere of her latest film, "The Electric Horseman."

* * *

Among the winners of the first annual Hugh M. Hefner First Amendment Awards are an attorney who defended the American Nazi Party's right to march in Skokie, Ill., and an excommunicated Mormon woman. The awards, which will be presented June 26, recognize the efforts of individuals working to protect First Amendment freedom-of-expression rights. The seven winners include **David Goldberger**, the lawyer who defended the right of the American Nazi Party march in Skokie; **Sonia Johnson**, a Mormon woman excommunicated for her active support of the Equal Rights Amendment, and publisher **Erwin Knoll** and writer **Howard Morland** for the writing and publishing a magazine article on H-bomb secrets. The winners will receive checks for $3,000.

* * *

With the advent of hard, amplified rock, medical authorities viewed with alarm all the youngsters running around cupping hands to ears and saying, "hunnh?" when spoken to. Then came disco — and with it, "disco foot" and eyes in danger of being lasered out. Now comes Dr. **John Diamond**, a behavioral kinesiologist, who says the "anapestic" rock beat itself can destroy the symmetry between left and right sides of the brain, leaving its victims hyperactive, restless and unable to concentrate. The damage, he says in Forum magazine, results from a jolting halt in meter at the end of each measure. The most anapestic of the rock groups — The Doors, **Kiss, Queen, Alice Cooper** and **Led Zeppelin**. The **Beatles**, he says, were not anapests.

* * *

Quote — Feminist **Gloria Steinem**, in People magazine, on changing marital standards and lifestyles inspired by the women's movement: "If women are giggling and shuffling and saying [to men] 'How clever of you to know what time it is,' how can anyone expect decent relationships? Far from being contrary to love, I think the movement makes love possible for the first time. Economic dependency and fear might have looked like love from 50 feet away, but it still didn't feel like it."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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